FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CRITICIZES WEST'S 'BLACKMAIL' AT MBFR

AU141212 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 80 p 2

[W.G. commentary: "The West in a Crab Walk"]

[Text] The 20th round of the negotiations on limitation of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has just ended in Vienna. Despite all efforts on behalf of the socialist participating states to arrive at tangible results, this round, too, remained without result. With its so-called "proposals" of December 1979, the West failed to answer our proposal to create a basis acceptable to all sides for the elaboration of a reduction agreement. Almost simultaneously with the diplomats packing their suitcases in Vienna, Soviet combat equipment and troops were loaded for transport in Oschatz in the GDR: The third contingent of Soviet forces in Germany was given a cordial farewell before they returned to their home-country.

The contrast between the two situations is striking. The Soviet Union, in concordance with its allies, is undertaking real and practical steps in order to consolidate the political detente process by measures also in the military field. This corresponds to the assignment and goal of the Vienna negotiations, and is being done with the express intention of helping them out of the deadlock. This has not, however, had a positive effect on the Western side at the Vienna negotiations. It even seems as though certain NATO states prefer a kind of crab walk. What else can it mean when the West claims that the USSR withdraw additional military beyond the envisaged 20,000 soldiers--without compensation on their part? It is not only that the United States for its part does not effect any reductions--they even boosted their troop strength in the FRG by an additional 25,000 men over the last few years. Washington is claiming in all seriousness that the air forces and armaments of its NATO allies should be entirely exempted from the negotiations. Moreover, it is "argued", the majority of NATO states, among them the FRG with its share of 50 percent in NATO's European potential, should be exempted from all obligations to reduce their forces. That is--quite frankly--an attempt at blatant blackmail and has nothing in common with the principle of mutuality, equality and undiminished security of all sides, a principle earlier accepted by the Western negotiation partners. Such an attitude is an attempt to undermine the bases and goals of the Vienna negotiations and to distance oneself even from one's own proposals submitted in the course of the various rounds of talks.

This is not a haphazard attitude. The deeper causes can be traced in the fact that the overall direction is not agreeable to certain imperialist circles. Two years ago, NATO took a direct course against detente and disarmament with its long-term rearmament program. In another development, the situation was further dangerously aggravated in Brussels last December by the decision on production of new nuclear U.S. missiles and their deployment in Western Europe. Military superiority and not equality--that is the goal of the enemies of detente. If they wish to negotiate at all, it is from a "position of strength," be it in Vienna or elsewhere. However, the socialist states will not permit themselves to be either blackmailed or intimidated. They unerringly follow their course towards armament limitation and disarmament, towards maintaining the existing balance in central Europe with fewer soldiers and armaments. Their constructive proposals for securing peace, and their gestures of good will, open up new possibilities for arriving at genuine agreements. This is being expected by the peoples of Europe, and they are advocating it with increasing emphasis.

EDITORIALS ASSAIL U.S. PRESSURE, HAIL IRANIAN DECISION TO RESIST

AU111318 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Apr 80

["Resolute Opposition of the Iranian People Against the Predatory Aims of the Imperialist Superpowers"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA)--While continuing the blockade and threats towards Iran, the U.S. Government formally demanded from the EEC member countries to support the U.S. sanctions against Iran. Meanwhile high-ranking Pentagon officials are ever more openly speaking about an armed intervention in Iran, and some of them have even reported on "concrete plans" of this nature. The concentration of the U.S. warships is going on in the Persian Gulf area and the Indian Ocean. The aircraft carrier Constellation accompanied by numerous warships is sailing in their direction. In the situations created in the Persian Gulf the Soviet social-imperialists, strive to draw their profits, proceeding from their expansionist aims. Through demagogy, they strive to pose as if they are on the side of the Iranian people, but their expansionist ambitions are unchangeable and the aims for fresh occupations have become ever more overt especially now in the conditions of the increase of the interimperialist rivalry with US imperialism to get hold of the rich oil bearing fields of the Middle East.

In front of the overt threats by U.S. imperialism for military interference, in general the aggravation of the situation in the whole region of Middle East as a result of the intervention by the two superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, the Iranian people are enhancing their vigilance and determination to defend the national independence, freedom and the victories of the revolution against any enemy. Such a determination was expressed on Wednesday by tens of thousands of people, who marched in the streets of Tehran, launching anti-imperialist and anti-American slogans. In a meeting organised in front of the U.S. Embassy, the orators denounced their plots of U.S. imperialism against Iran. Meanwhile it is reported that the Foreign Minister Qotbadeh pointed out in a statement to the press that his country is ready to cope with any eventuality and is calmly following the course of events. He pointed out that all those countries that will be united with the USA in the campaign of sanctions will be similarly treated.

ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial

AU131140 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Iranian People Resolutely Turn Down the New Threats of the U.S. Imperialists--editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 13 (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT publishes an editorial. Follows the full text:

U.S. imperialism is escalating the hostile acts against Iran. With an unprecedented cynicism and arrogance, the President of the United States Carter reported of late the establishment of new political and economic sanctions towards Iran: the breaking off of the diplomatic relations, the prohibition of trade, the expulsion of Iranian students who were studying in the American schools etc. At the same time high ranking governmental personalities have openly menaced to use the military forces against Iran. The U.S. War Minister Brown has stated that "the U.S. Government has not excluded any road, the military one included". Meanwhile, fresh units of the U.S. military fleet, made up by aircraft carriers and other warships are sailing in the direction of the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. imperialists are striving to unite around them and to raise against Iran all their allies. Washington is making appeals accompanied with pressures to the NATO member countries, especially to France, West Germany, Britain, as well as Japan and the other partners to solidarize themselves with the U.S. brutal measures, to break off the diplomatic and economic relations with Iran, to unite with the aggressive schemes Pentagon is hatching up against it. Alongside these overt aggressive measures, with the aim of making the other countries of the Middle East hostile with Iran and of discriminating the Iranian revolution, Washington has launched a frenzied calumnious and denigrating propaganda.

The Soviet social-imperialists too try to exploit this situation for their hegemonic aims. Posing as Iran's defenders these want to postpone the attention of the world public opinion from their barbarous aggression against Afghanistan and to wipe out the wave of the hatred of the Muslim peoples and of all the freedom loving peoples of the world, against the hegemonic policy pursued by the Kremlin leaders.

On its part social-imperialist China supports the whole political aggressive line of U.S. imperialism against Iran, as well as the concrete measures it has adopted towards that country. But it is manoeuvring not to come out openly in defense of the United States, in order not to be exposed as the most zealous ally of America in the eyes of the countries of the Middle East, Asia, Africa etc. where it too aims at expanding its hegemony. These manoeuvres place it in a difficult position and expose further more its pro-imperialist policy of a great chauvinist power.

In face of these fresh pressures and threats by U.S. imperialism and the other enemies, the Iranian people, with the courage and bravery characteristic of them, are standing unshaken in the positions of their just struggle. The imperialist blackmail and threats have ever further enhanced their indignation and hatred towards the imperialist enemies. The determination to cope with every imperialist threat is clearly expressed in the anti-American manifestations and demonstrations, which are taking place throughout the country as well as in the measures adopted by the Iranian Government and by Council of the Revolution. The message Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed to the Iranian people emphasized that "Iran rejoices over the breaking off of relations with America. Such a thing shows that U.S. imperialism is embarrassed". He forewarned that Iran will not sell any more petroleum to whoever supports the anti-Iranian policy of the United States. On his part, the President Bani-Sadr stated that "Iran will not be a mere prey, as it might be thought of in the United States of America. We are fully determined to resist".

The U.S. imperialists are striving to justify the arrogance and the kindling of their anti-Iranian hysteria by speculating with the known question of the imprisonment of the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, which during all the time has been the headquarters which assisted the shah to supress and plunder the people, an espionage and diversion hearth against Iran. But the"hostages question" is only the pretext, behind which they want to cling on to realize their genuine aims: the regaining of their destroyed neo-colonialist positions and the stamping out of the revolution in Iran, which serves as an inspiring example also for the other Muslim peoples. Through the new menacing measures that are announced, Carter shows not only the permanent and unchangeable aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against Iran, but also his fear of the popular insurrections in the Middle East area and in other regions where the American neocolonialist monopolies rule. He does not feel sure. Hence, he is forced to gnash his teeth to menace and blackmail with intervention and war everywhere where "the U.S. vital interests" are endangered.

Through the threats against Iran, Carter wants to give [word indistinct] to the vassal cliques in those countries, which are jeopardized to be overthrown by the peoples and to tell them that their destiny to remain in power lies only in the U.S. military support and in the complete submission to the United States.

The new actions of U.S. imperialism against Iran show once more that the policy of force and armed interference, not only that does not change, but it is intensified and expanded. "The use of U.S. strength and the readiness of President to use it if need be, stated the adviser and inspirer of the foreign policy of Carter, Brzezinski, not long ago, are not unconsiderable statements either for our country or for the countries of the other side".

Here, it is quite evident U.S. cynicism with which the "democratic" policy, the defense of "the sovereignty of the peoples", the defence of "the human rights", so much clamorously advertised of Carter, are treated. The peoples of the world are openly threatened with attacks from "the American force", in case they impair the interests of the United States and the zones of the influence of dollar, established also through force in various regions of the world.

The Carter doctrine carried into effect now through the sanctions and embargo imposed on Iran, through the dispatch of the navy in the Persian Gulf, the creation of new military bases in the region of the Indian Ocean, the large scale manoeuvres allegedly to avert the Arab-Israeli conflict, has openly uncovered its goals, the establishment of U.S. domination in all the Middle East zone, rich in oil and of a major strategic importance as well as the attack against the peoples who have risen or are rising to fight for their national and social liberation, against imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation.

The United States seeks to exploit the events in Iran on a broader plane. It is trying to avail itself of this opportunity so that to strengthen its domination over its allies too, of the NATO and other countries, to make them too join their anti-Iranian crusade. As for imperialism, the grave actual crisis which has the world in its grip as well as the rising revolution of the peoples, should be subdued, defeated. But, actually, the United States is not feeling itself so powerful, therefore, it wants the NATO, Japan, the entire West Europe etc. consider the U.S. interests as theirs and fight to the end in their defence. Now, the Americans do not seek only "solidarity" for "the problem of the hostages", as the European council expressed itself at its meeting a few days ago in Lisbon, but full unity with the United States, the implementation of the same sanctions, the performance of the same actions against Iran. The United States, Carter stated, defend Europe, but on its part, Western Europe should fight to defend the U.S. interests in Asia, Africa and elsewhere as for U.S. imperialism. The events and interests of both sides are interlaced with one another and the Western Europe must not leave America alone in the role of the international gendarme. According to Carter, all together must become gendarmes, not only in "the defence" of Western Europe but also in the defence of U.S. interests, outside Europe. In other words, U.S. imperialism wants its European allies to remain in line and keep pace with Carter, as China of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng is actually acting.

European allies fight first of all for their interests and it is quite natural for them to retain reserve towards the U.S. stands and actions. But it is natural too, that these reserves, disagreements and contradictions increase and aggravate alongside the intensification and deepening of the anti-imperialist and antineocolonialist struggle of the peoples. The anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people is one of these factors.

The capitalist states which are supplied with oil by Iran will experience very grave consequences for themselves, if they submit to the American dictate, because the political and economic crisis which has them in its grip will be further aggravated. This would lead to the lowering of their pseudodemocratic personality, of the independence and sovereignty. At the same time they should cope with the revolts of their peoples and especially of the working class on which the burden of the crisis will more heavily weigh.

U.S. imperialism threatens Iran at a time when the Soviet Union has invaded Afghanistan through the force of arms. Carter has announced several sanctions against the Soviets, but these can be easily surmounted by the Soviet Union through the trade with the other capitalist states. The Soviet social-imperialists have made themselves feel at home in Afghanistan and do not intend to go away at their will. They have encircled Iran from the north, east and southeast, while the USA is trying to reestablish its imperialist positions in Iran. Perhaps, is there any secret agreement between the Americans and the Soviets on the division of the zones of influence, naturally not without contradictions and frictions? Does any U.S. military adventure against Iran give rise to and open the road to the Soviet social-imperialists to penetrate in zones defined before hand with the Americans and at the expense of the Iranian republic?

Bearing in mind these eventualities all those ally states of U.S. imperialism which would obey its dictate will be charged with a great responsibility in face of the peoples of the world. These are crucial moments. The present day actions of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists are pickets towards the predatory imperialist war. At present, the rising or not against the aggressive policy of the superpowers is a proof for those states which consider themselves free and independent, as well as for those who claim that are against neocolonialist oppression.

The events are such that the beautiful demagogical clauses and the missions of the bourgeois, imperialist-revisionist diplomacy cannot yield the wormy fruits that imperialism wishes. Time and the momentum require that the peoples should defend their freedom and independence from the imperialist and social-imperialist oppression through their revolutionary liberation struggle. In this situation, the peoples of the world and especially those of the hot regions, on the basis of the facts, political attitudes and the military actions which are occurring, cannot fail to understand that the two imperialist superpowers and their allies organised in blocs or linked with and interdependent on them, tragically play with their fate. Every actions and undertaking of the superpowers is made for their own interests and to the detriment of the vital interests of the peoples and peace.

In order to achieve their goals, the enemies of the Iranian revolution are employing the whole arsenal of weapons they have at their disposal. But the Iranian people are invincible, because the cause they are fighting for is invincible.

The strengthening of the internal front is a great guarantee to foil the hostile activity and intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and international reaction. What a great force the internal unity constitutes for the strengthening of the country's freedom and defence is testified also by the example of our small country. Our people consolidated the unity and their people's power, secured genuine freedom and independence strongly uniting the people at home and fighting resolutely against imperialism and the other enemies. In front of this unity all the political, economic pressure, exerted against Socialist Albania, have been broken. Therefore we are convinced that the Iranian people too, will find a major force in the internal unity to face armies and forge ahead.

Through their secret agency, the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists instigate in Iran division between the various forces and nationalities and endeavour to weaken the unity of the people towards the external danger. In front of the actual external danger menacing Iran, the internal contradictions should not become a hindrance to achieve the unity against the actions of imperialism and social-imperialism likewise the Iranian people have in their hand the arm of oil and its efficient and wise use constitutes an important factor to cope with the blockade, to hit the enemies and defend the country from the threats by U.S. imperialism and its reactionary tools.

The Iranian people are not alone in their struggle. They have on their side all those who fight for their national and social liberation, against the oppression and exploitation by the imperialist superpowers. With particularly the peoples of the broad region of the Middle East who are directly threatened by the allround political economic and military interference of the superpower should unite with Iranian people. The struggle of the Iranian people against the imperialism of the United States directly serves also the strengthening of their national freedom, independence and sovereignty. The victory in this struggle is a victory of all the freedom loving people.

U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists are hatching up many intrigues in the Middle East. Their chief aim, particularly now when they are openly clashing with Iran, is to impede the achievement of the unity of the Middle East Muslim people. Today, this unity does not exist and the two imperialist superpowers are responsible for this. In these conditions, the Arab peoples and their states would make a great historic mistake, if they willy nilly will allow to play precisely the role the imperialist powers wish. The split and involvements of these countries in this play will be only at the advantage of the superpowers and world capitalism. Thus, the imperialists not only hit the Iranian revolution but they ensure as well the Arab oil in order to overcome the great energy crisis. Just as Carter demands from his allies to support America in its struggle against Iran, so must the Muslim Arab peoples and states support the Iranian people against the United States. The Muslim peoples of the Middle East, be they Sunni, Shi'ite or of other sects, must not fall in the traps of world capitalism which incites religious distinctions to set the peoples against each other.

The Albanian people resolutely condemn the fresh hostile acts by U.S. imperialism against Iran and approve the resolute stand of the Iranian people and Ayatollah Khomeyni against the aggressive threats of imperialism. Ayatollah Khomeyni's words that the Iranian people must be glad of the fact that the USA cut off diplomatic relations with Iran, are completely reasonable. It is 36 years that Albania does not maintain diplomatic relations with the USA and is doing much better without it. Therefore the Iranian people may live also very well because with the cutting off of the diplomatic relations there is liquidated a dangerous center of espionage and diversion such as the embassies or the so-called "centres of information" of the USA. These "centres of information" become very dangerous in undermining that state which admits them as well as dangerous to its neighbours. He who favours such acts by U.S. imperialism or provides favourable conditions for the Soviet social-imperialists, he commits tragic mistakes which will cost dearly to him and to the others.

Our people are fully convinced that the valiant and freedom-loving people in Iran will destroy the savage attacks by U.S. imperialism as they will foil also the aims of the Soviet social-imperialists and other imperialists. They are sure that victory will belong to the revolution, to the Iranian people.

BONN DENOUNCED FOR DISPATCHING NAVAL UNITS TO INDIAN OCEAN

AU111319 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 11 Apr 80

["At the Service of Expansion and Neocolonialist Interests of Bonn"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA)--West Germany will for the first time send a naval force to the Indian Ocean. The Western news agencies comment on this activity as "a support for the U.S. attempts to protect oil in the Persian Gulf". In regard to this fact, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others in one of its articles that it is common knowledge that FRG, as a defeated power has gone down in history without signing the peace treaty. Regardless of this fact, which is the result of the policy pursued by the imperialist superpowers, the USA and the revisionist Soviet Union as well as of the other imperialist powers towards the German problem, it is also known that on the basis of Potsdams Accords there are envisaged a series of measures so that German imperialism should not demonstrate any longer a danger to the mankind, measures to bar the road to Germanys militarisation, revival of Nazi and neo-Nazi forces in that country.

But these accords were broken first and foremost by U.S. imperialism and other imperialist powers and, with the degeneration of the Soviet Union into a social-imperialist power, also by the Soviet revisionists.

FRG has now a military potential that ranks it in the second place after the USA in the aggressive bloc of NATO. In the world trade of arms it holds an important place after superpowers. As regards to the investments made, the war industry holds the chief place among the other branches of West German economy. At the same time, F.R.G. is manifesting ever more openly its ambitions so that using the economic and military power, can establish the hegemony over "the united Europe", create its own spheres of influence in various regions of the world. "Its economic and political power and its trade in arms," Comrade Enver Hoxha stresses in Imperialism and the Revolution analysing the actual position of FRG, go beyond the bounds of the European Common Market. Now we may say that the policy of West Germany is assuming the feature of a totalitarian fascist revanchism, seeking to create its own spheres of influence".

The recent West German decision on the dispatch of a naval force to the Indian Ocean should be understood in this framework. It is already known that in defence of the neocolonialist and hegemonic interests of the USA and of the Soviet Union, the U.S. war fleet in this ocean has 24 warships, and the Soviet 25 warships. Present are also the British and French fleets.

Following the aggression of Soviet social-imperialism against Afghanistan, U.S. President Carter demanded from the NATO allies "to share the responsibilities" in the Persian Gulf area. Thus, he demands that in the interimperialist rivalries with Soviet social-imperialism to use, for USA's account the potential of the other countries participating in NATO, to involve them in the possible military adventures it threatens to undertake in this area, where its neocolonialist interests have received a telling blow after the Iranian revolution. Surely, "the allies" have their reserves because they do not want to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for U.S. imperialism. But they also have their neocolonialist interests in the Persian Gulf. And they see how these interests are being menaced. Their joint fate makes them all act, employ secret diplomacy, hypocrisy and demagaogy, threats etc.

They strive both to coordinate their hostile activity against the peoples, to divide the roles in this activity. But in this coordination too, each strives, first and foremost to reckon its own accounts, to strengthen its positions by elbowing, to one extend or the other, the rival. The revived German imperialism sees its interests closely linked with those of Washington and this explains its devotion towards the USA. In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT stresses that for the first time after the World War Two, German imperialism dispatches its military force outside FRG's borders, outside the borders of the NATO member countries, in the waters of an ocean thousands of kilometers far from its territory and simply as German force, hence, not under NATO's flag. Following economic expansion and the penetration of capital in various countries of the world, West German imperialism is now demonstrating the force on an international scale, a thing which is fraught with the danger of military adventures. Thirty five years after the shameful defeat of the Third Hitlerite Reich, it is again feeling itself "capable" of defending the "vital space" with the force of arms, to attempt for "its spheres", forgetting the lessons of history.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ZIMBABWE INSTALLATION CEREMONY

AU142008 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A government delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Ksenofon Nushi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has left for Salisbury to attend the ceremony of the proclamation of independence of the new Zimbabwe Republic at the invitation of the Zimbabwe Government.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN JUNE

AU112057 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The AWP Central Committee and the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania have approved a proposal made by the Ministry of Agriculture to convene the sixth congress of agricultural cooperatives in Tirana on 9 June 1980. The congress will hold its proceedings in accordance with the following agenda:

1--Report of the Ministry of Agriculture: the agricultural cooperatives and their transformation into units of expanded socialist production.

2--Report of the commission for the approval of the statute of agricultural cooperatives.

3--Debate.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Kosovo Physical Culture League led by Sefedin Bakalli, chairman of the league, has left Tirana. An agreement and protocol on activities in the field of physical culture and sports were signed in Tirana between the Albanian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports and the Kosovo Physical Culture League for 1980. Mehmdi Bushati, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, entertained the delegation at dinner, which passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. Attending the signing ceremony and the dinner were Lili Zhamo, deputy minister of education and culture, and Muharem Sena, deputy director of the fourth directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. (Pasoje Knic), adviser of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, also was present. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 13 Apr 80 AU]

FLN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

AU111937 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Algerian Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) signed a 1980-81 cooperation protocol here today.

The protocol expresses the wish of the two parties for further expansion of their ties of cooperation. It specifies the measures for brisker interparty relations and emphasizes the importance of relations between the BCP and the FLN in furthering the overall ties of cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria in all spheres of life.

For Bulgaria the protocol was signed by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and for Algeria, by Mr Ahmed ben Cherif, member of the Politburo of the Front for National Liberation.

Mr Ahmed ben Cherif is visiting Bulgaria at the head of a FLN delegation. The delegation was invited by the BCP CC to visit Bulgaria from April 8 through 12. It leaves tomorrow.

Departure From Sofia

AU121818 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The delegation of the Front for National Liberation of Algeria Party [FLN] led by Ahmed ben Cherif, FLN Politburo member, left Bulgaria today.

At Sofia airport the Algerian guests were seen off by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Georgi Atanasov and Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the National Agro-industrial Union Central Council, as well as by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT WITH KOMSOMOL COUNTERPARTS

Visit With Komsomol Leader

AU111029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, today met the delegation of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, which is visiting our country. The delegation is headed by Burhan Ghiassi, first secretary of the organization's central leadership.

During the talks they exchanged information on the tasks and activities of the Dimitrov Komsomol and of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth. Opportunities for further intensifying and expanding cooperation between the two youth organizations were also discussed.

Condemnation of U.S., Chinese Imperialism

AU111940 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Report on "announcement" on the visit of Afghan democratic youth delegation to Bulgaria from 10-12 April 1980]

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--The youth organizations of Afghanistan and Bulgaria have condemned the USA and China's using Pakistan for a training base for armed gangs against Afghanistan, says the announcement on the visit of a delegation of the Democratic Organization of the Afghan Youth led by its Secretary General Burhan Ghiassi, submitted for publication here today.

It is said in the announcement that the Dimitrov Young Communists' League of Bulgaria and the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth condemned the actions of imperialism and most of all the slanderous campaign undertaken by the United States against the April revolution, against the interests of the Afghan people and against the interests of all peoples who had taken the road to peace and progress.

The Afghan delegation is paying a visit to Bulgaria from April 10 through 12, 1980.

During the visit Mr Burhan Ghiassi had talks with Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League. They informed each other of the activity of the two youth unions. Mr Ghiassi revealed the role the Afghan youth organization was playing in defending the new stage of the April revolution. He highly appraised the international aid the Soviet Union gave to the people of Afghanistan and emphasized that the limited contingent of Soviet troops had arrived in Afghanistan to cut short the conspiracy of imperialist and reactionary forces in the region against the acquisitions of the April revolution.

The announcement on the visit points to the conviction of the two countries that the visit as well as the cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Komsomol and the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth will contribute to the two organizations' active participation in furthering the fraternal friendship and the all-round cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan.

Departure From Sofia

AU121616 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] The delegation of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth led by Burhan Ghiassi, first secretary of the organization's central leadership, has left Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, and by Komsomol Central Committee secretaries.

AFGHAN STUDENTS STUDYING AGRICULTURE IN POPOVO

AU111600 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--A group of Afghan students is studying in the agricultural technical school in the town of Popovo, north Bulgaria. Under the instruction of experienced teachers they learn about the organization of production and the latest say in animal husbandry. The agro-industrial complex in Popovo is one of the top national complexes in using new technologies and methods of organization of work and management. The Afghan students have practical classes on the farms of this complex.

There are also Afghan students in the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Institute for foreign students in Sofia. After one-year preparatory course in Bulgarian they proceed with their education in the medical, economic, agricultural and other institutes in Bulgaria.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MARTINIQUE CP CONGRESS

AU111758 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the Seventh Martinique Communist Party Congress which says: We greatly respect your party which has confirmed itself as a militant Marxist-Leninist detachment of the working class of Martinique.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, it contributes to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

We are convinced that the decisions of the present congress will mobilize all communists in your country in the struggle against imperialism and domination of foreign monopolies as well as for the defense of the vital interests of the working people, for national liberation, democracy, peace and social progress, the BCP Central Committee greetings telegram says.

LUKANOV, BUSINESS DELEGATION DEPART FOR SYRIA

AU141528 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--A Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, left on a business visit today for the Syrian Arab Republic. Mr Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Syrian committee for economic scientific and technological cooperation, is also in the delegation.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on Deputy Chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Andrey Karlov Lukanov's visit to Syria, see the Syria section of the 15 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT SYRIA SECOND HALF OF APRIL

AU141427 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official and friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic, in the second half of April at the invitation of Mr Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES TURKISH YOUTH DELEGATION

AU142014 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Sofia, April 14 (BTA)--Today the delegation of the youth [word indistinct] the Republican People's Party of Turkey, led by Mr Hasan Belovladjikl [name as received], secretary general of [the youth] branch was received by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The necessity of furthering the good relations between the Balkan countries was stressed at the meeting.

The Turkish delegation paid a visit here at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The Turkish delegates were made familiar with the work of the Dimitrov Young Communists' League and with the way the Fatherland Front works with the youth. During their visit the Turkish guests had a meeting with Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, who acquainted them with the history, the structure and the activities with which the Fatherland Front is entrusted. The delegation exchanged experience with Mr Belcho Ivanov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol on international issues.

In an interview with Bulgarian journalists Mr Hasan Belovladjikl said that the visit had contributed to the strengthening of friendly relations between [words indistinct]. "Of great interest to us is the contribution of the Bulgarian youth to the [word indistinct] struggle", he said. The Turkish youth delegation leaves Bulgaria tomorrow.

OLYMPIC BOYCOTT MOVES CALLED 'POLICY OF CRUDE PRESSURE'

LD141358 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 14 Apr 80

[From the "Review of International Events" program presented by Jan Puchovskiy]

[Text] The policy pursued by James Carter, the U.S. President and his administration has provoked a worldwide storm of indignation and expressions of open disagreement, and not only in the ranks of sportsmen. As you are surely aware, after several weeks of daily propaganda bombardment and other, especially economic, pressures exerted by official U.S. quarters, the U.S. Olympic Committee retreated from its original resolve to take part in the Olympic games in Moscow. It did so at its meeting in Colorodo Springs, which was attended by Vice President Mondale himself. In his speech, which was a telling mixture of demagogy and nationalism, he called the voting on the participation in the Olympic games as a referendum of freedom and called on sportsmen to accept sacrifices like U.S. businessmen, who had been forbidden to trade with the Soviet Union.

The manner in which this "freedom in the American way" is being practiced can be discerned graphically from the fact that the U.S. Government has not only refused to provide financial funds for American sportsmen in their preparation for the Olympic games, but has also forbidden private donations to the Olympic fund.

As Michal Stas, our resident New York correspondent told us today, it was characteristic that immediately after the voting took place, the U.S. Government promised financial assistance to the national Olympic committee that had been denied to it for such a long time. This sugar-coated promise is, however, only a poor compensation for the harm done to U.S. sports by this crude pressure. Robert (Helmick), president of the Amateur Athletic Union, characterized this in a rather telling way when he said: We would be naive if we did not realize what a catastrophe this decision will have for U.S. sports. We shall have to start with the preparation of athletes from the beginning and in many respects this will set us back by several years.

Other harm has also been done, as pointed out by the world press. The French weekly L'HUMANITE DIMANCHE said in this connection: By his attack against the Olympic games, Carter is attempting to justify his policy, which is undermining international relaxation.

The policy of crude pressure is typical of the U.S. administration and not only within its domestic context; its practices are also being transferred to the sphere of international relations. After declaring an economic embargo against Iran, the United States has been putting pressure also on its allies, from whom it demands unreserved support for its policy toward Iran.

PRAGUE: WEST SLOW TO HEED U.S. CALL FOR IRANIAN SANCTIONS

LD150846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] None of the West European countries has so far decided unequivocally to follow blindly the United States' example and to impose economic and political sanctions against Iran. Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, yesterday excluded the possibility of Great Britain immediately joining the United States in its actions. Francisco Sa Carneiro, the Portuguese prime minister, who is on a visit to Bonn, stated yesterday that his government would support the U.S. economic boycott of Iran only if diplomatic steps fail.

The Italian prime minister, Francesco Cossiga, voiced his solidarity with the U.S. effort to secure the release of the hostages but at the same time he indicated his understanding for the Iranian viewpoint. He stressed that the main thing is to avoid an aggravation of the situation. The French Government holds the view that the breaking off of relations with Iran, like the boycott of the summer Olympic games in Moscow, does not correspond with international interests. French representatives are of the view that Carter's stance will only divide West Europe and the United States.

BRITISH PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR DEPORTED; 25 CITIZENS ARRESTED

AU150835 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Apr 80 p 2

[Text] According to CSSR emigres in Vienna, the Prague Interior Ministry has ordered the deportation of British philosophy Professor Anthony Kenny, who had been arrested in Prague on Saturday [12 April]. The arrest was made in the apartment of a Prague regime critic. Together with Kenny, 25 CSSR citizens were arrested.

CHNOUPEK VISITS SRI LANKA; ACTIVITIES REPORTED

For Sri Lanka reportage on the visit to Sri Lanka by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, see the Other Countries section of the 15 April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STATE BANK PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

LD141920 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Prague--President of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia Svatopluk Potac left here for Moscow on Monday, heading a Czechoslovak delegation to the 51st session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation Council, and to the 25th session of the International Investment Bank Council.

DZUR LEAVES FOR 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO GDR

LD141358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, left Prague today for a friendly visit to the GDR. The visit is taking place at the invitation of Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense.

HULA RECEIVES USSR FERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER

LD142204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Vaclav Hula received in Prague today USSR Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy Ivan Kazanets, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They reviewed specific questions of deepening mutual economic cooperation especially in the sphere of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

The two representatives singled out the existing possibilities and reserves whose utilization will be beneficial for the national economy of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD141514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Democratic Organization of Youth of the Afghan Democratic Republic, headed by its first secretary, Burhunud Ghias. The meeting which passed off in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

MUECKENBERGER, SED DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD140942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the Central Party Control Commission of the SED headed by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. In Czechoslovakia it will familiarize itself with the work of the control and auditing commissions of the CPCZ. At Ruzyne Airport, the guests were welcomed by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. Gerd Koenig, the GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

TRICHKOV, BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD141506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A delegation of the Committee for State and People's Control of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Krustyu Trichkov, its chairman, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Prague today for a visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport, the Bulgarian guests were welcomed by Frantisek Ondrich, minister chairman of the People's Control Committee, at whose invitation the visit is taking place, and other representatives of our political and public life. After the arrival, talks took place between the representatives of the control bodies of both countries at which experiences were exchanged and possibilities for intensifying mutual cooperation examined.

JAGIELSKI, POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVE; ATTEND TALKS

Arrival 14 April

LD141144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] A Polish delegation headed by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Prague today to attend the 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation. At Ruzyne Airport the guests were welcomed by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier.

Economic Talks Held

LD142154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] The 19th session of the Czechoslovak-Polish Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened today in the Kolodeje castle near Prague.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led at the deliberations by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal chairma... The Polish delegation is headed by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy prime minister.

In the course of the deliberations the two delegations informed each other about the fulfillment of the tasks laid down for the economic sphere by the supreme party and state bodies, and above all about the document on the further directions of the deepening of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland after 1980. The representatives of the two countries have also assessed in detail the development of mutual economic relations so far since the last session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee which took place in Warsaw in February 1979. They praised the positive results achieved in the latest period and concentrated on themes whose utilization in the future can contribute to the further deepening of mutual economic relations. They also indicated specific spheres where Czechoslovak-Polish economic and scientific-technological cooperation can be further successfully realized.

BROADCASTING COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD111432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Jan Risko, central director of Czechoslovak radio, and Maciej Szczepanski, chairman of the Polish Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, signed in Prague today a protocol on cooperation for the years 1980-81. The protocol envisages a further expansion of cooperation in all spheres of broadcasting activities, especially in joint preparation of radio programs and exchanges of information on life in both fraternal countries.

LENART, CUNHAL ADDRESS MEETING IN PORTUGAL

LD111943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] arranged a meeting in the town of Queluz on the occasion of the visit being paid by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

The meeting was attened by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP. More than 1,000 people attending the meeting gave an unusually warm reception to the guests from Czechoslovakia and were greeted by Comrade Lenart on their behalf.

He said that the welcome his delegation has received in Portugal confirms the internationalist stance of the Portuguese communists. He then conveyed comradely militant greetings to all Portuguese communists, and to Alvaro Cunhal in particular, from the CPCZ Central Committee and its general secretary, Gustav Husak. He stressed that our party and people is following with sympathy and admiration Portugal's fight for freedom and independence.

Jozef Lenart then voiced a very favorable assessment of the tenacious class struggle of of the Portuguese communists against domestic and international reaction, which wishes to deprive the Portuguese people of the fruits of this revolution.

In the next part of his speech Comrade Lenart recalled that the impending celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army will also demonstrate what a government of the people and scientific management of society signify for our country. He pointed out the successes which Socialist Czechoslovakia has achieved.

When talking about the international situation, he said that the positive trend of relaxation of international tension and the development of economic and cultural cooperation must be maintained. This will not be an easy matter, he said, because the most reactionary forces of imperialism are trying once again to hurl the world into the cold war. Their policy, supported by the hegemonistic leadership of China, implies an immense danger of world nuclear catastrophe. The socialist countries will not permit imperialism to gain supremacy and will do everything to see that there will be a continuation along the road which was opened up by the Helsinki Conference and the SALT treaty. Socialist Czechoslovakia, Comrade Lenart continued, advances in unity with the policy of the Soviet Union, because this is in accordance with the vital interests of our nations and the interest of the whole world in living in peace.

In conclusion Comrade Lenart expressed his conviction that the visit by the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee to Portugal will contribute to the further development of the traditional friendly and fraternal relations between the two parties. He wished the Portuguese communists new successes in the fight to defend the revolutionary gains, and for a free, democratic and independent Portugal.

Alvaro Cunhal in his speech gave thanks for the help which Czechoslovakia has provided for the struggle of the PCP and the Portuguese people against fascism, and later during the difficult moments of the Portuguese revolution.

He stressed that the PCP, despite the pressure of reaction, is and will remain loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He went on to criticize the policy of the so-called Euroleft, which is a continuation of Eurocommunism, because this is an incorrect form of understanding of the unity of the anti-imperialist and democratic forces. The definitive factor in the unity of the anti-imperialist and democratic forces is the unity of the international communist movement. As one of the basic tasks of communist and workers parties Alvaro Cunhal singled out their work toward cooperation and mutual solidarity with the socialist countries, the working class movement in capitalist countries and the liberation movement. The PCP constantly strives for the development of relations with these (?fraternal) revolutionary elements.

He went on to recall that the party and working people are waging their struggle against the ruinous government policy within the framework of the Constitution, legality and democratic regime. This struggle will continue until the danger of reaction and fascism is finally removed and the existence of a democratic regime with a socialist perspective is guaranteed.

In conclusion Alvaro Cunhal asked Jozef Lenart to convey the fraternal greetings of the Portuguese communists to the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak, the members of the party and the Czechoslovak people.

GENERALS ADDRESS IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU110945 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 80 p 2

[Report in the column "Brief Reports": "Ideological Conference"]

[Text] An ideological conference marking the important anniversaries in 1980 was held in Trencin yesterday [3 Apr]. Lt Gen J. Kovacik, chief of the Political Administration of the eastern military region, emphasized in his speech the topicality of V.I. Lenin's ideotheoretical legacy as an important source for the development of the world-outlook, international and patriotic education of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The main report was delivered by Col Gen S. Kodaj, the commander of the eastern military region. In connection with the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session he drew a lesson from the decisive victory of the Soviet Army and all progressive mankind over fascism for the building and defense of an advanced socialist society. He also spoke about topical issues pertaining to ideological work.

SMALL-SCALE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ENCOURAGED

AU110958 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] CTK--Various services provided by private persons on the basis of national committee permits are suitably complementing the network of communal enterprises and production cooperatives, particularly in out of the way villages. In the West Bohemian region there are 1,115 such persons, and the majority of them devote themselves to services of an industrial nature, for example to making custom-made articles from wood, textiles or leather, and repairing and maintaining industrial goods.

In villages there is also great demand for bricklayers, painters and plumbers. Other private persons have permits to provide hairdressing services, tune musical instruments, split and cut wood, sharpen saws and the like. They are active in 242 West Bohemian villages, of which more than three-fourths have fewer than 2,000 inhabitants.

JAKES CHAIRS AGRICULTURE MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD142047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] With Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee serving as chairman, an all-state meeting of the secretaries of the regional party committees for agriculture and food was held in Prague today. Present at the meeting was Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, ministers of agriculture and food, and ministers of forestry and water management.

The meeting dealt with the detailing of the package of measures for improving the system of planned management of the national economy after 1980 in the sphere of agriculture, food, forestry and water economy. The participants in the meeting also discussed the progress of the spring agricultural work and the conclusions of the 15th session of the party and their utilization in the development of mass-political and ideological work.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTARY ON U.S. SANCTIONS ON IRAN

AU111026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 80 p 2

[R.D. commentary "Heading for the Abyss"]

[Text] What some thought to be impossible is emerging clearly these days: Crisis-ridden imperialism searches for a way out by war. The measures just taken by the United States against Iran cannot be interpreted in any other way. They are a preliminary step to war. This should summon all those peoples whose peaceful future is now running the danger of going under in the whirlpool of a new worldwide imperialist adventure. This should be taken into consideration by all those who must decide now whether they want to go along on the path taken by the United States.

There is no use pretending that things are not what they are. For anyone still harboring doubts it suffices to take a look at the FRG mass media. Most of them obviously view it as their task to prepare the FRG citizens for the "emergency," for the sacrifice out of "solidarity"--just as if World War II had never happened. Then, the corn fields of the Ukraine and the oil fields of Baku were at stake. Today it is the oil fields of Iran. Whoever is unwilling to realize this needs only to look at and listen to the newspapers, radio and television reports in the FRG. There is an abundance of horrow stories about the Iranian people's revolution. They are designed to fuel the situation, to draw a smokescreen over the real aims of the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and its satellites. No convention is sacred to imperialism whenever aggressive aims are at stake. The most recent illustration of this are the sanctions imposed by Washington against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The full extent of the long list of those sanctions is probably not even know yet to the governments of Bonn, London, Rome and Paris.

At the beginning there was the immediate severance of diplomatic relations; the rigorous expulsion of Iranian diplomats and Iranian citizens, who for the most part are students; a total export ban including foodstuffs and drugs; and the seizure of Iranian deposits. The use of military means has been openly threatened.

It will depend on the protests in the world and in the United States itself whether the squadrons of the U S. fleet which were dispatched to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean some time ago, will get the order to fire. The deployment of this fleet--the strength of which Western media shamelessly compare with that of the Soviet fleet allegedly stationed in the Indian Ocean--is proving more and more clearly to be a threat to peace, as was stated by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

To demand in this situation a participation in the Iranian adventure as a token of loyalty to the NATO alliance constitutes a challenge to break the NATO treaty, which expressly stipulates NATO to be a defense alliance. Here it is shown again that imperialists treat treaties like scraps of paper whenever they are in the way of their aggressive reactionary intentions.

These steps mark the climate to date of hostile, imperialistic policy towards Iran. At the same time, the basic interests and the security of all the peoples of the Mideast region are being threatened.

In Washington it is stated by way of justification that the sanctions have been imposed out of concern for the U.S. Embassy staff in Tehran, but this is not entirely convincing if one takes a closer look at the facts.

As is well known, the Iranian people are struggling in difficult conditions, healing or eliminating the wounds and damage caused by the shah's regime. [paragraph continues]

They want to shape their future in independence. They have seen to it that their national riches are no longer exploited by parasites from within or outside the country, especially by the multinational oil companies.

The Iranian people are rightly demanding from the U.S. protectors of the sacked Persian reaction that:

--They should distance themselves from their traditional policy of political, economic and military intervention without further evasion;

--They should hand over the shah who has taken refuge under their wings to the judgement of the Iranian people;

--They should return the billions extorted from the Iranian people which the shah clique has pocketed and taken to the United States, to the rightful owner: the people of Iran.

The facts, however, reveal that the aggressive circles of imperialism cannot forgive the Iranian people the revolutionary changes. This is also emphasized by the Iranian Revolutionary Council when it states that "the real problem of Washington (is) not the seizure of the hostages, but the Islamic revolution." The justified claims of the Iranian people are cast to the winds. Instead of renouncing the anti-Iranian policy, Washington has aggravated this policy. The return of the riches to the people of Iran was denied. Instead of respecting sovereignty and independence, demonstrations of military threat are being performed along the coasts of Iran.

How can such a hostile policy towards Iran be motivated by concern about the situation of the U.S. Embassy staff? It turns out to be the ordinary imperialist power and extortion practice.

GERSTNER DISCUSSES ENERGY, ECONOMICS, U.S. TRADE EMBARGO

DW151245 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] To begin with, dear listeners, an anniversary: Thirty years ago yesterday, on 12 April 1950, the GDR concluded the first trade agreement with the Soviet Union. In that year it led to an exchange of goods in the amount of R311 million, a modest beginning if we look at the present dimensions.

This year the goods exchange with the Soviet Union will amount to R9 billion or M45 billion, which is 29 times the previous amount, a fantastic development.

The multitude of agreements on economic and scientific cooperation climaxed on 5 October 1979 in the program on specialization and cooperation up to 1990 and in the coordination of the new 5-year plan for 1981-85 between the two countries, which took place in February this year. For this period a goods exchange involving R1 billion or nearly M250 billion is expected, an exchange between the two countries which has no precedent in trade history.

After the construction with Soviet help of two nuclear power plants--Rheinsberg and Greifswald--and the large-scale thermal powerplants of Boxberg, Hagenwerder and Thierbach, the construction of additional energy giants by the Soviet Union, modern thermal powerplants and nuclear power plants with a total generating capacity of 13,000 megawatts, has been envisaged for the 5-year plan period ahead of us. This will nearly double the GDR's energy capacity.

If we, dear listeners, review the 30 years after the first trade agreement with the Soviet Union, we can say that without this cooperation with the country of Lenin we would never have been able to build this strong economy nor reach this high standard of living.

In this connection I would like to point out that Berlin is currently being converted to use natural gas that will be supplied from the Soviet Union. The work which is carried out in keeping with the decision of the party and state leadership in 1977 is quite extensive. By 1985 all Berlin households, which involves 430,000 apartments, will be converted to natural gas. This was already carried out last year in the Pankow city district, and it will go on like this year after year.

Living conditions in the capital will be improved through the clean natural gas. It is not poisonous, does not contain any sulphur, and the caloric value is more than twice that of sewage gas. Within the period of 6 years a city with a population of 1 million will be completely converted to this highly effective, clean, ecologically safe energy source. This is an extraordinary project even by international standards. A considerable effort, dear listeners, is being expended to do this in Berlin which, after all, is the GDR's biggest industrial city, but we cannot do this everywhere. Natural gas is not available in unlimited quantities. We must be economical with this energy source as well.

Dear listeners, when I say that this cooperation has facilitated the stability of our economy, one must naturally add that this has not solved all our economic problems. Conditions in capitalist markets with which we cooperate are continuously deteriorating. Prices continue to rise on these markets, which causes us to face new problems every day.

He who wants to close his eyes to the seriousness of these problems or who wants to play them down, as I sometimes gather from your letters, fails to realize our real situation and should perhaps read material from the first plenum. This is not just a problem for us; all countries of the world, without exception, have great difficulties to cope with.

The competitive fight for foreign trade markets long ago assumed the character of a trade war. In such a situation where every individual export order of every country is involved, dear listeners, the U.S. President introduces through his embargo policy, which is hostile toward detente and peace, and places additional burdens on the already complicated world trade.

The embargo policy against the Soviet Union causes the greatest damage to their own exporters. This has been said by many voices in the Western world for weeks. Now there is the additional embargo policy against Iran, which will have grave consequences for the economies of capitalist countries because of the link with oil shipments.

According to Western estimates, 1 million workers in Western Europe and the United States will lose their jobs through the Carter policy. This policy contributes to the economic instability of capitalist countries, which are unstable enough due to recent developments.

Unwillingness and resistance toward the Carter policy is naturally growing day by day in the Western world. Former U.S. Deputy Secretary of State George Ball said last week in a speech that the United States is acting like a wild elephant that has gotten lost and furiously trampling around. This is a fitting description. One could laugh about the arrogant stupidity of that policy if it were not so dangerous for peace.

Carter enormously overrates the effect of his embargo measures vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. At the same time he equally underrates the economic stability and the dynamic strength of the countries.

Naturally we, too, have our worries created by the effects of the capitalist crisis; there are bottlenecks here and there. But we have an economy that is free of crisis and that is running in high gear. We have long-term socialist integration between CEMA countries which is becoming more and more complete.

Last week the CEMA Executive Committee met in Moscow to discuss preparations for the 34th meeting of the council which is to take place this summer in Prague. This meeting of the council will develop long-term target programs, an epoch-making work of socialist cooperation which, despite all international eruptions, is being implemented step by step systematically according to plan. The common base is becoming broader and stronger.

Late this week the CEMA Planning Committee met in Ulaanbaatar. Coordination of the 1981-85 5-year plans of CEMA countries was on the agenda. Now the permanent CEMA Chemistry Commission is meeting in the GDR. Integration has particularly advanced in chemistry.

FRENCH FOREIGN STATE SECRETARY VISITS; MEETS OFFICIALS

Received by Fischer

LD141654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs and member of the French Council of Ministers, for talks. In the detailed exchange of views on basic international problems and the development of relations between the GDR and France, the two men highlighted the value of the political talks conducted by representatives of the two states at various levels and their firm place in the developing system of trusting bilateral cooperation.

Oskar Fischer and Olivier Stirn noted that relations between the GDR and France have received a considerable impetus since the visit by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet and are developing in a variety of ways to their mutual benefit and advantage. They stressed the firm determination of their governments to steadfastly further expand cooperation through concrete steps in the most varied spheres.

Oskar Fisher recalled the obligation, especially of the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act in view of the exacerbation of the present international situation, to energetically and determinedly continue pursuing the course toward peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament. The GDR is aware of its duty toward security and stability, particularly in Europe. It attaches great importance to the early summoning of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

State Secretary Olivier Stirn stated that France's foreign policy remains directed toward the continuation of the process of detente. His country will continue to contribute actively to this. Both sides agreed that greater efforts are needed to guarantee a peaceful development in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Received by Mittag

LD142212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag today received Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs and member of the French Council of Ministers, for talks. During the meeting Mittag paid tribute to the positive results of the joint work in the further expanding of all-round relations between the two states, which had led to a significant upsurge in cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. They agreed to use all existing possibilities to further intensify long-term relations. They noted that there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. During the talk, which was held in a frank and friendly atmosphere, Guenter Mittag expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the French Government is convinced that a true policy of detente is necessary for world peace and the security of the European states.

It was stressed during the talk that detente must be continued and expanded and peace must be preserved and permanently guaranteed. The two politicians emphasized that the governments of both states encourage and support the agreed development of cooperation. There are good prospects, especially in the economic field, for the further rapid and dynamic development of relations, and not only to attain the set objectives but to exceed them. Both partners in the talk referred to the 5-year program on the shaping of economic, industrial and technical relations between the GDR and France for the period 1980-85, which was signed on 1 February 1980. Olivier Stirn described the agreements signed, particularly the 5-year program, as very important for the expansion of relations. They make it possible to raise the amount of trade and industrial cooperation to a level that corresponds to the possibilities of the two countries.

TISCH RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD141306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the GDR Free German Trade Union Federation (FDGB) had a friendly conversation in Berlin today with a delegation of the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation led by its Chairman Meas Samnang. The Kampuchean guests are in the GDR at the invitation of the FDGB National Executive Committee. Harry Tisch spoke about the work of trade unions in the GDR. He stressed that trade union unity had made a vital contribution to building socialism in the GDR. He affirmed the readiness of GDR workers to continue their solidarity with the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation. Meas Samnang talked about the situation in Kampuchea and the organization of the trade union movement in that country.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL PRESIDENT

LD142202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Berlin--President of the GDR People's Chamber Horst Sindermann received the president of the Interparliamentary Council, the executive body of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU), Dr Rafael Caldera of Venezuela, for an exchange of views in Berlin today.

Horst Sindermann told his guest that the GDR is well-prepared for the 67th meeting of the IPU in the GDR capital in September. He gave his assurance that everything will be done to make the conference, which will probably be attended by some 1,200 parliamentarians from all over the world, a complete success. In this connection he stressed that the discussion of questions of worldwide disarmament is one of the most urgent tasks of the present time for parliamentarians from the various states. For this reason the deputies of the GDR People's Chamber always support the ending of the arms race and the peaceful settlement of conflicts in their interparliamentary contacts.

During the friendly meeting, Dr Rafael Caldera stressed that he had taken over and is exercising his responsible office at a time when mankind is feeling concerned about the slowing of the process of detente. He therefore sees his duty as IPU president as that of helping by means of a dialogue to maintain the friendly understanding between the IPU members and thus contributing to a better understanding of the problems. Everything has to be done to spare future generations the horrors that mankind has had to suffer in two devastating wars.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY, EDUCATION

AU121140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 80 p 2

["Forum on Military Instruction and Military Policy of the SED: Colonel General Kessler Speaks at Halle University"]

[Summary] Halle (ADN)--On Wednesday topical problems of military policy as it relates to the workers class were at the center of a forum at Halle Wittenberg's Martin Luther University. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA] addressed 400 college teachers, officials of the SED, FDJ, and Society for Sports and Technology, members of the combat groups and of reservist collectives of the university and of other college institutions of the Bezirk.

The speaker expressed appreciation for the efforts of scientists, students and workers in solving the tasks stipulated by the Ninth SED Congress in the fields of teaching and research, education and enhancement of military readiness. "The intensified assimilation of military knowledge and skills is all the more important since the war course of the United States and NATO, and the decisive military alliance of international monopoly capital, requires a strong national defense." "'To stabilize peace and to reliably safeguard the security of our peoples under all conditions of international class conflict--this is part and parcel of the inalienable principles of socialist military policy,' Colonel General Kessler Stated. The GDR's defense efforts are part of the struggle of the socialist military coalition, which in May 1980 is commemorating its 25th founding anniversary, to secure favorable external conditions for socialist building. An important contribution to this consists in optimally exhausting the potentials of the socialist military organizations for enhancing the fighting strength and combat readiness of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact," he said.

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY GOODS TO LUANDA--Ambassador Horst Schoen handed over a solidarity consignment to the Central Committee of the MPLA Labor Party in Luanda. The goods consist of medical equipment destined to improve the medical care in rural areas. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

CAPTER INTERVIEW EVOKES 'UNFAVORABLE' RESPONSE IN W. EUROPE

LD141346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Carter's interview yesterday has evoked an unfavorable response in West Europe. Carter set a short deadline for his West European allies to employ sanctions against Iran. The interview was carried by British, French, Italian and West German television. After the statement, West German Foreign Minister Genscher said that the U.S. President had not set a deadline by which date he had absolutely expected measures against Iran. The head of Bonn diplomacy explained that there was no need for a break between Iran and West Germany at present and, furthermore, that the links should be utilized in the interest of the hostages. Chancellor Schmidt said that the FRG would under no circumstances participate in military action against Iran.

SOVIET OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. BOYCOTT WILL FAIL

LD141104 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI)--'It is but regretful that the United States Olympic Committee (USOC), under unprecedentedly serious pressure from the White House, was compelled to withdraw from the 22nd Summer Olympic Games,' said Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the Olympic Organizing Committee, who attended here the opening of the "Moscow-80" exhibition. The statement that Popov gave to the Budapest sports daily NEPSPORT prior to his departure is carried in the paper's Monday issue. 'In our view, the USOC decision does not reflect the mood and will of the American sportsmen,' said Popov. 'This time, however, the White House did not shrink back from using any possible means. Recourse to such devices by a government to achieve its political ends is most unusual in international sports life and contradicts the long-respected principles of the Olympic movement. Decision or not, I tell you the American administration shall fail in its calculations. They are incapable of influencing the world's sport by their decision, and thus we shall open and conduct the 22nd Summer Games at the IOC-approved date. The already probable non-attendance is disadvantageous mainly for the American sportsmen themselves, but it also affects international sports life and the future of the Olympic movement. Nevertheless, American sport is the biggest loser of the White House's political maneouvre.'

NEPSZABADSAG PUBLISHES MSZMP 1980 MAY DAY SLOGANS

AU150900 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Apr 80 p 1

["The MSZMP Central Committee's 1 May 1980 Slogans"]

[Text] 1. Proletarians of the world, unite!
2. Long live 1 May!
3. Long live Marxism-Leninism!
4. Long live the Soviet Union, the firm buttress of progress and peace!
5. Long live indissoluble friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet people!
6. Let unity strengthen among the peoples building socialism!
7. Let internationalist solidarity strengthen among the communist and workers parties!
8. Together with the progressive forces of the world for detente and peace!
9. Peace and security to the world!
10. Forward for the implementation of the 12th congress resolutions!
11. Long live indissoluble unity between our party and our people!
12. We salute the participants in the congressional and liberation work competition!
13. Forward for a successful fulfillment of the 1980 plan for the people's economy!
14. Long live the leading force of our society: the MSZMP!
15. Long live and flourish our beloved fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic!

CARTER SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN WILL INCREASE TENSION

LD100854 Warsaw PAP in English 0516 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Press review on U.S. sanctions against Iran; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY opined that "President Carter's political and economic sanctions towards Iran will surely increase tension on the Washington-Tehran line, regardless of whether they bring results. The accompanying announcement of the "possibility of applying further, more radical means", seems to prove that the American administration has decided to resort to pressure and threats, abandoning the possibility of reaching a difficult but--until recently--still tangible agreement as to the freeing of the American hostages.

"In the face of the Iranians' determination and Tehran's to-date procedure during the crisis in US-Iranian relations, it is difficult to expect any pressure to change the standpoint of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Islamic Revolution Council.

"The whole to-date attitude of the U.S. administration--justified to a certain extent by humanitarian considerations--is proof of a total rejection of responsibility for years of supporting the ex-shah's regime and interfering in Iran's internal affairs. Without this, it is difficult for any compromise with Tehran and the Iranian nation", concluded the Polish daily.

U.S. 'ULTIMATUM' TO EUROPEAN ALLIES ON SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD150859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The United States is exerting pressure on its Western allies to make them participate as soon as possible in American sanctions against Iran. Such pressure is assuming the dimensions of an ultimatum. In a television interview President Carter said that he had set a deadline for taking appropriate repressive measures against Iran by the FRG, Great Britain, France and Italy. He also let it be understood that the allies must act quickly and spontaneously. His ultimatum stated in this way has caused surprise in West European capitals.

PUGWASH MOVEMENT SUPPORTS WARSAW DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD141854 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Geneva, 14 April, PAP--Edward Gierek's proposal to host in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, put forth at the 8th PUWP Congress, has gained full support of eminent scientists from many countries, including France, Holland, Belgium, Norway and FRG. This support was expressed during a 3-day Pugwash conference, just ended in Geneva.

The Geneva conference was called in connection with increasing anxiety of world public opinion over the NATO Council's December decision to produce and deploy in Western Europe new American nuclear arms missiles and the U.S. decision to shelve the ratification of the SALT II treaty. Eminent scientists, politicians and military experts from 19 countries took part in the conference.

A unanimously approved final document contains an appeal to all governments not to undertake any activities which might change the nuclear balance in Europe during preparations for negotiations on halting the arms race, on military and political detente and during the negotiations themselves.

Among the participants in the meeting was member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Professor S. Kaczmarek, and head of the European Security Department of the Polish Institute of Foreign Affairs, Dr A.D. Rotfeld.

JABLONSKI THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

AU141130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In a message addressed to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman of the Polish People's Republic, expressed his gratitude for the friendly wishes directed to him. The message states:

I thank you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, for the friendly wishes directed to me in connection with my election as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. I see these cordial words as a symbol of the path taken by our peoples in creating the lasting bases of eternal friendship and fraternity. I am deeply convinced that they will continue to develop and consolidate the strength of our two countries and their contribution to the socialist community, to peace and progress in the world.

Please accept, Comrade Honecker, my cordial greetings, my wishes for success in your responsible work as well as my wishes for good health.

ITALY INAUGURATES MEMORIAL AT AUSCHWITZ

AU140911 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Oswiecim (Auschwitz), April 14 (ANSA)--The memorial in memory of the Italians who died in the Nazi death camp at this Polish town was inaugurated Sunday by the Rome Government's Agriculture Minister Giovanni Marcora.

The ceremony also marked the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the camp by allied troops sweeping across Europe to end the war against Hitler's Third Reich.

"The values of liberty we commemorate here are values common to Italy and Poland", Marcora said. "Our identification with these values must be nourished by the experiences that we live and verify each day in national and international political life."

The leader of the Polish delegation to the inauguration, Minister Janusz Wieczorek, warned that "despite the defeat of Nazi Germany, despite the terrible experiences which almost all the European nations suffered in the war, the forces of neofascism continue to threaten us".

During the ceremony Italian General Umberto Bernardini laid a wreath sent by head-of-state Sandro Pertini. The Italian delegation also included the president of the Union of Italian Jewish Communities, Vittorio Ottolenghi.

BABIUCH, GIEREK ADDRESS PARTY AKTIV CONFERENCE

LD112344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] A central conference of the party economic aktiv took place in Warsaw today. The conference was organized by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the conference. Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, prime minister, chaired the proceedings. Heads of Central Committee departments, ministers, first secretaries of the voivodship committees and voivodas, directors of foreign trade enterprises and major industrial plants and the trade union aktiv took part.

The following representatives of the highest party and state authorities were present: Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczky, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, Kazimie z Barcikowski, Jozef Pinkowski, Tadeusz Pyka, Emil Wojtaszek, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Andrzej Zabinski and Roman Malinowski.

Opening the conference, Prime Minister Edward Babiuch recalled that it was taking place 2 months after the eighth congress of the party which had approved the program of our country's socioeconomic development in the first half of the eighties.

We have begun to implement this program, said the prime minister. There is a favorable political atmosphere and public support for this. Assessing the implementation of the current socioeconomic tasks, Edward Babiuch said that it is necessary to analyze critically the results of the first quarter and to draw conclusions to fulfill the annual plan. We must search for ways to eliminate difficulties and to create the best possible conditions for the further development of the country.

Subsequently, participants in the conference heard a report by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier, about the tasks of foreign trade and about consolidating the market equilibrium.

Then Tadeusz Pyka, candidate member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, vice premier, discussed the tasks in the field of safeguarding the implementation of plans in industry. The key tasks in agriculture were examined by Leon Klonica, member of the party Central Committee, minister of agriculture. He analyzed the situation in agriculture and outlined the most urgent tasks for the ministry.

Gierek Stresses Increased Production

AU141430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 11 April Warsaw central conference of party-economic aktivs organized by the PZPR Politburo and the Council of Ministers]

[Text] SPEAKING AT THE END OF THE CONFERENCE, FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK SUMMED UP THE DISCUSSION AND SAID THAT IT HAD CENTERED AROUND THE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF HOW TO BEST IMPLEMENT THE TASKS OF THIS YEAR'S SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN, WHICH PAYS BASIC ATTENTION TO THE HARMONIOUS AND EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY AND TO THE TASKS OF BETTER MEETING OUR INDUSTRY'S NEEDS IN RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY AND OF INSURING THE NECESSARY INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION FOR THE MARKET AND EXPORT. The plan was formulated with an eye to creating favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the Eighth PZPR Congress resolution. The implementation of the plan will be of crucial significance for the implementation of the tasks of the entire current 5-year period and for the plans in 1981-85.

THE COMPLETE EXPLOITATION OF OUR POTENTIAL, THE FIRST SECRETARY STRESSED, IS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE NEEDS OF SOCIETY INCREASE ALL THE TIME AND BECAUSE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS ARE MORE DIFFICULT THAN IN THE PAST. The production results in the first quarter of this year are better than last year, but we did not achieve completely satisfactory efforts in strengthening economic balance and improving economic efficiency. That is why we must give priority to progress in those spheres and we must do our best to eliminate production backlogs wherever this is possible.

Accelerating the rate of exports is now a task of particular importance. We must speed up the development of our cooperation with the socialist countries, especially with the USSR. Accelerating the rate of exports to the countries of the second payment area is an issue of special importance. We must greatly increase the value of our sales in the capitalist countries no later than this year, and that is why we must intensify specialization in export production.

While increasing export production, we must also see that the domestic market's needs are satisfied. We are especially concerned for meeting the needs in staple goods. The implementation of the 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenum decisions is not everywhere satisfactory, although the potential of the small industries to develop their production and services is still far from exhausted. We expect that the local authorities and the cooperative agencies will intensify their efforts in that sphere.

The production for export and for the domestic market should be increased above all with the help of structural changes in industry. We all should do our best in accelerating the process by which the structure of production is adapted to new needs.

DISCUSSING AGRICULTURAL TASKS, E. GIEREK DREW ATTENTION TO THE NEED FOR GREATLY INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF GRAINS AND FODDER. THAT IS WHY WE MUST EXPAND THE CULTIVATION OF GRAINS AND FODDER AND ELIMINATE THE BACKLOGS THAT HAVE ACCUMULATED THIS SPRING. We cannot afford to maintain the present level of grain and fodder imports. Bearing in mind the implementation of those tasks, we must make intensive efforts to exploit all agricultural lands, to improve techniques of cultivation and to better use production means. There are still considerable production reserves to be tapped in many sectors of agriculture. We should tap them with increasing effectiveness. Party bodies and organizations in rural areas should focus their attention on those matters.

We should complete in the immediate future the implementation of the proposals and postulates put forward during the discussion before the eighth congress, during the congress itself and during the precongress meetings. That concerns above all the measures to improve the performance of trade, communications and administration. We want to improve work discipline, to eliminate excessive employment and to insure that the sectors of the national economy that are directly instrumental in improving the people's living conditions function more efficiently.

WE MUST CONTINUE TO PAY INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE EXPLOITATION OF THE SIMPLEST PRODUCTION RESERVES IN THE SPHERE OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION. IMPROVING TECHNICAL DISCIPLINE IS A TASK OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE. There is an urgent need for us to make efforts to greatly reduce the consumption of materials in production processes. A better exploitation of our production assets will help greatly increase production within the national economy. At present progress should be achieved mainly through a more efficient organization of production processes. Considerable production reserves can be tapped in that field and consistent efforts can produce results even within the next few months. It is necessary to intensify efforts toward a thrifty administration and use of those resources we have. THRIFT IS THE BEST TESTIMONY TO ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE, E. GIEREK STRESSED.

WE ARE ON THE EVE OF ANOTHER 5-YEAR PERIOD, THE BASIC DIRECTIONS OF WHICH WERE LAID DOWN BY THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS. OUR TASK NOW, E. GIEREK STRESSED, IS TO INSURE THAT CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS ARE TRANSLATED INTO THE LANGUAGE OF SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS, THAT WE DO NOT LOSE SIGHT OF THE INTERESTS OF THE ENTIRE ECONOMY AND THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE GOVERNED BY THE TASK OF HARMONIZING THE ECONOMY AND IMPROVING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY.

The long-term program adopted by the eighth party congress is good. The policy presented to the Sejm and the people is an accurate and creative synthesis of that program and enjoys the trust and support of the party, the allied parties and the entire National Unity Front. The implementation of that policy is now the most important issue.

THE EIGHTH PARTY CONGRESS CREATED A POLITICAL CLIMATE THAT FAVORS THE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS FACING US. WE MUST OVERCOME PASSIVITY AND INDOLENCE AND WE MUST IMPLEMENT OUR TASKS BETTER. I BELIEVE, E. GIEREK SAID IN CONCLUSION, THAT THE PROPOSALS FORMULATED BY THIS CONFERENCE WILL BE FULLY USED IN THE NEEDS OF DAILY PRACTICE.

GIEREK ADDRESSES HEALTH WORKERS 10 APRIL

AU141432 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 4

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 10 April Central Committee meeting with health workers to mark annual Health Workers Day]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting with health workers at Central Committee headquarters, First Secretary Edward Gierek stressed that the people highly value the health service's achievements in reducing infant mortality, in reducing or eliminating dangerous infectious diseases and some occupational diseases and in improving the physical development of children and youths and of the country's general state of health.

ADDRESSING THE HEALTH WORKERS, E. GIEREK SAID THAT THE PRESENT ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL OF THE HEALTH SERVICE CAN BE CONSIDERED AS GOOD, EVEN THOUGH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS IS NOT ALWAYS CONSISTENT WITH THE ADOPTED DIRECTIVES. THAT IS WHY IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO IMPROVE WORK ORGANIZATION AND PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY, ESPECIALLY IN REGIONAL OUTPATIENT CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTERS. Some of the problems awaiting solution include the supply of the necessary number of regional physicians, the stabilization of their positions, the expansion of the network of outpatient clinics in towns, villages and industrial enterprises and the universal introduction of the complete integration of medical care and local assistance.

We should continue the tested methods by which housing cooperatives set up medical advisory center and provide apartments for the physicians active in housing settlements. We must improve the construction of hospitals. HEALTH SERVICE INVESTMENT PROJECTS SHOULD BE INSURED ASSISTANCE AND CARE FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. We must continue to support the development of medical facilities with the help of social donations to the national health fund.

Prevention is and will remain the basic line of improvements in the health service. The development of prevention is favored by the universality and free use of health service facilities and by the high standards of the medical personnel. In turn, that helps, above all, for the early detection of the most dangerous social diseases.

Our people place exacting requirements on health service workers with regard to qualifications, moral attitudes and professional ethics. WE WILL DEVOTE EVER INCREASING ATTENTION TO THOSE MATTERS BECAUSE--IN THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE--THEY DETERMINE WHETHER MEDICAL CARE IS EVALUATED POSITIVELY OR NEGATIVELY. PATIENTS EXPECT FROM THE HEALTH SERVICE--MORE THAN FROM ANYWHERE ELSE--NOT ONLY MEDICAL HELP, BUT ALSO COMMON HUMAN KINDNESS AND SYMPATHY.

In conclusion, E. Gierek praised the performance of the over 600,000 health workers, physicians, nurses, stomatologists, pharmacists, male nurses, ambulance drivers and all others that help to improve our people's health. He also wished them achievements in their noble service for society and personal prosperity.

BABIUCH MAKES VOIVODSHIP APPOINTMENTS

LD112320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, having consulted the Opole Voivodship People's Council, has appointed Henryk Stachowiak to the post of the Opole Voivoda. Recently Henryk Stachowiak has been a secretary of the party voivodship committee in Opole. At the same time, chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jozef Masny from the post of the Opole voivoda in connection with his appointment to the post of the first secretary of the PZPR's committee for Opole Voivodship.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, having consulted the Tarnow Voivodship People's Council, has appointed Stanislaw Nowak to the post of the Tarnow voivoda. Recently Stanislaw Nowak was a secretary of the PZPR's Tarnow Voivodship Committee. At the same time, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Jan Sokolowski from the post of the Tarnow voivoda in connection with his appointment to the post of first secretary of the party's Tarnow Voivodship Committee.

JABLONSKI, KARKOSZKA PAY TRIBUTE TO FAMILY HEALTH INSTITUTE

LD122301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a letter to the employees of the Mother and Child Institute in Warsaw in connection with its 30th anniversary. Conveying expressions of thanks and appreciation for the sincere solicitude for the matters of children and active work for the further improvement of their living conditions and upbringing, Henryk Jablonski expressed a conviction that the institute will continue to provide a significant contribution to the strengthening of children's health and the strengthening of Polish families.

In recognition of its achievements in the fields of research and scientific and teaching work and in the strengthening of health of Polish families the Council of State has awarded the institute the order of the Banner of Labor first class. The act of decoration of the institute's banner was carried out today by Alojzy Karkoszka, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee. Merited employees of the institute received state decorations. The ceremony was attended by Teodor Palimaka, head of the administration department of the Central Committee, Halina Skibniewska, deputy speaker of the Sejm, and Marian Sliwinski, minister of health and social welfare.

COMMUNIQUE ON GABONESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU141218 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 80 p 6

[Communique on 7-11 April "Romanian Visit by Gabonese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation"]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania 7-11 April 1980.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation who extended a cordial message of friendship on behalf of el-Hadj Omar Bongo, as well as sincere congratulations on his reelection as president of Romania.

Expressing thanks, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania in turn conveyed his best wishes to the president of the Gabonese Republic.

During the visit, the two ministers conducted talks, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, trust and mutual understanding, regarding the further development of Romanian-Gabonese relations and major current international problems.

The fourth session of the joint Romanian-Gabonese cooperation commission also took place during the visit. Its proceedings were presided over by Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications, for Romania, and by Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, for Gabon.

Stressing the decisive role of the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Omar Bongo, in Bucharest, 1975, and Libreville, 1979, for the promotion and dynamization of the relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration between the two countries, the foreign ministers of Romania and Gabon analyzed the results scored in the carrying through of the decisions made during these meetings. Expressing satisfaction at the achievements of the Romanian-Gabonese collaboration in various domains, they highlighted the determination of their governments to further work for the deepening of this collaboration, and established adequate measures for the expansion and diversification of the trade and economic cooperation, as well as of the exchanges in culture, science, education and health protection.

The two ministers declared for increasing the Romanian-Gabonese trade exchanges, establishing measures for the improvement of their structure and for balancing them by mutually encouraging exports. They also expressed their governments' determination to speed up the carrying through of the economic cooperation ventures agreed upon at summit level and within the session of the joint cooperation commission, especially in transport, timber working, agriculture, mining and industry.

Exchanging views on the main international issues, the two ministers highlighted the importance of the Romanian-Gabonese collaboration on a world plane to the benefit of detente, security and peace.

Emphasizing their countries' worry about the worsening of the world political climate, which endangers the peace, independence and security of the peoples, the Romanian and Gabonese foreign ministers considered it necessary that the efforts of all states be intensified, the public opinion be mobilized, for halting the course of tension of the international situation, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, based on the strict observance of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to force and threat of force, and on the recognition of every people's right to self-dependent development.

The ministers also stressed that international peace and security demand now more than ever before the intensification of the efforts for the exclusively peaceful settlement by negotiations, of the tension and conflicts in various zones of the world.

During the talks, they analyzed attentively the problems of peace, security and cooperation in Africa and Europe, in which the two countries are deeply interested.

The ministers expressed their governments' satisfaction with the excellent victory won by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the coming proclamation of independence of the new state, an excellent crowning of the struggle for freedom waged by the people of Zimbabwe. They also expressed their conviction that the achievement of Zimbabwe's independence will influence the nature of things and lead to Namibia's liberation from the illegal patronage by South Africa and to the elimination of apartheid from that country and final elimination of colonialism and of its vestiges from the African Continent.

The two ministers considered that the differences and conflicts existing in Africa should have been solved by means of direct negotiations between interested parties or within the OAU, with observance of the principles of respect for territorial integrity, national independence and sovereignty, with no outside interference. This would enable the African countries to concentrate efforts on the pressing problems of underdevelopment, for securing their economic and social development.

While exchanging views on the Middle East situation, the two ministers considered that it was very necessary for efforts to be intensified in view of attaining a global peace, conducive to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces in the territories occupied in 1967, to the settlement of the Palestinian question by securing the Palestinian people's right to self-determiniation, and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

They considered that firmer action contributing to the attainment of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, to secure the independence and sovereignty of the states in that zone and to contribute to strengthening international detente and peace, would be to the interest of all peoples.

The ministers revealed the special importance of achieving European security, stressing the necessity of a thoroughly prepared Madrid reunion this year; they agreed that security in Europe would contribute to setting a general climate of detente in interstate relations, of peace and cooperation the world over.

The Romanian and Gabonese ministers expressed their belief that for consolidating peace and security in the world, for resuming and developing the policy of detente, it was decisive to pass on to real measures of disarmament, of securing the balance of forces not by increasing but by substantially reducing arms, nuclear arms first of all.

Expressing their concern for the rising difficulties of the developing countries generated by the deterioration of the international economic situation, the two ministers stressed the necessity of urgently passing to structural changes in the world economy for building a new international economic order. They reaffirmed the political will of their countries to contribute to the good preparation and unfolding of the UN General Assembly special session, so that the process of global negotiations to be started on that occasion might open a clear prospect for the attainment of this objective of vital importance for all nations' progress.

It is believed that in the current very complex international conditions, the contribution of the United Nations to resolving the problems confronting mankind by negotiations must be increased.

The ministers of foreign affairs stressed the fruitful cooperation between their countries' delegations in the world arena and reiterated the desire to intensify this cooperation within the United Nations and other international organizations and bodies and within the "Group of the 77" and the nonaligned movement.

They expressed deep satisfaction with the friendly and open atmosphere in which their talks took place and which revealed a broad convergence of the positions held by the two governments on the problems discussed. The two ministers decided to take firm action in the direction of implementing the great opportunities that exist to deepen cooperation, both at a bilateral and international level.

The Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation asked the Romanian minister of foreign affairs to convey his gratitude to the RCP and Romanian Government for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded him and the delegation that accompanied him to Romania.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic, Martin Bongo, extended an invitation to Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to visit Gabon. The invitation was accepted, the date of the visit will be jointly agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU MADE HONORARY CITIZEN OF ITALIAN TOWN

AU111930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1980--In the morning of April 11 a ceremony took place in Predeal when President Nicolae Ceausescu was handed over the diploma of citizen of honour of Bari together with the silver caravela--the emblem of the town--and the "Aldo Moro" gold medal as a sign [of] the homage the inhabitants of the Italian municipality pay to the Romanian head of state, to his prodigious activity devoted to the strengthening of the traditional Romanian-Italian friendship, to the cause of peace, detente, international security, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

The ceremony was attended by Ilie Verdet, by other members of the party and state (?leadership. Also) participating were the members of the delegation of the municipality of Bari: Professor Dr Renato Dell'andro, deputy member of the National Council of the Christian Democratic Party, president of the Italian-Romanian friendship association of Puglia region, member of the leadership of the "Aldo Moro's friends" association, head of the delegation; Professor Dr Arturo Mastrorocco, first deputy mayor of Bari, member of the Secretariat of the provincial committee of the Italian Socialist Party; Professor Dr Vincenzo Binetti, magistrat, head of the Christian Democratic group of the Bari Municipal Council; Ugo Lorusso, secretary-general of the Italy-Romania friendship association of Puglia, assistant secretary of the provincial organization of the Christian Democratic Party; and Enzo Dell'andro, student, member of the leadership of the students' organization of Bari.

The head of the Bari municipal delegation handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu the diploma of citizen of honour of the town of Bari on which the following words are written: Citizenship of honour to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, for his political thinking and activity in favour of human dignity, of peace, collaboration and friendship among peoples, for his contribution to the relations between Bari and the friendly Romanian nation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was also handed the "silver caravela"--emblem of the town of Bari--and the "Aldo Moro" gold medal.

Professor Dr Renato Del'andro, Professor Dr Arturo Mastrorocco and Professor Dr Vincenzo Binetti made speeches during the ceremony.

Ceausescu Speech at Award Ceremony

AU141048 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered in Predeal 11 April at a ceremony at which he was conferred the title of honorary citizen of the Italian town Bari and the Aldo Moro gold medal]

[Text] Messrs representatives of the Municipal Council of Bari, I want to express warm thanks for the decision made by the Municipal Council of Bari to make me an honorary citizen of that big and beautiful city.

I also want to express thanks for the messages of friendship and the wishes you have extended me. I further want to express thanks for the message of friendship from the rector of the University of Bari.

Please convey greetings to the entire Municipal Council and wishes for success in its overall activity. I also want to extend greetings and wishes for well-being and prosperity to all residents of the town of Bari.

At the same time, pleace convey greetings to the reactor and the leadership of the university, to the professors and students, together with best wishes for success in the activity of that large educational institution in spreading science and culture.

I view this decision as an expression of the good relations between our countries and as an expression of the fact that longstanding and traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields exist between Romania and Italy and between our peoples.

Certainly, our peoples are also linked by joint origins, by traditions dating far back in time. It is a good thing, sometimes, to recall these traditions, the more so as Latin culture and science have always played an important role and still play a significant role in spreading the ideas and principles of peace and friendship and of humanism which must be increasingly obvious in relations among all world peoples. However, apart from these longstanding relations, I would like to mention that broad economic, technical and scientific cooperation is developing between our countries, that Romania and Italy are actively cooperating at a world level to achieve a policy of fully equal rights among all world nations, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force in international life.

This is why I view this decision of the Municipal Council of Bari as an expression of the positive relations between Romania and Italy and as an expression of the appreciation of my activity devoted to friendship between our peoples and the cause of peace and international detente.

You are aware that the Romanian people devote all their energy to their fatherland's socioeconomic development, to building a new system--the socialist system--whose goal it is to insure the best work and living conditions for the working people and to actively participate in, and at the same time benefit from the development of human knowledge, from science and culture--primary factors in building our new system and in insuring the general progress of all mankind. We are concerned with improving our society, the social relations and the democratic framework of the people's participation in the leadership of all sectors of activity. In our view, the socialist society we are building requires a broad democracy--economic, social and political--and the direct participation of the people in the leadership of the overall socioeconomic life.

To achieve these aspirations of our people, and generally to insure that each people is able to achieve its aspirations for progress, well-being and freedom, we need peace. Unfortunately, the current international situation is very tense. Such relations have been reached again as endanger the peace, independence and freedom of all peoples in the world.

It is necessary for us to do all we can to overcome the current situation--and Romania is determined to take firm action in that direction to stop tension and to contribute to resolving all disputes by negotiations alone, by renouncing the use or threat of force. Life has demonstrated that force does not solve any problem; on the contrary, it generates new complications--as is known--and leads to the use of force. We must do all we can to prevent a revival of the cold war policy, of conflicts and wars which can only cause great damage and suffering to the peoples and can only endanger the very existence of mankind.

We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary strength to stop the worsening of the international situation and to bring about a resumption of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace and of respect for the national independence and sovereignty of all peoples.

We in Europe have the great responsibility to implement the documents signed in Helsinki and to insure the establishment of security, cooperation and peace on our continent. We should not forget that in Europe are concentrated the most arms, including nuclear weapons, and the most powerful means of mass destruction and military forces. This is why the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe can only create new dangers for all the peoples in this continent. We believe that true security in Europe, true security for all European nations--be they in the west, east or north, or south--is not insured by an intensified arms race, by deploying new missiles, but by tangible measures for reducing arms and military forces.

Within this framework we firmly speak out for stopping the deployment of new missiles in Europe, for negotiations between the two sides to reduce the missiles and arms of both sides. We firmly advocate the achievement of the balance that has been mentioned--and which all of us desire--not by continuously raising the level of armaments, but by continuously reducing it, by reducing armaments.

Europe has contributed a great deal to mankind's civilization. It is true, two world wars also started in Europe. Therefore, Europe has a great responsibility for achieving disarmament and insuring peace. It must preserve its role in developing the human civilization--a civilization that will insure the peoples' complete freedom and equality and increasingly better living conditions and work conditions in all fields and opportunities for asserting their human personality, because only under such circumstances can one speak about real and true humanism, only thus can one speak about insuring man's overall rights.

There are certainly many problems to discuss. Many unjust things exist in the present day world. We must take action to resolve all problems to the benefit of man. We must act so that irresponsible terrorist actions are stopped, which also claimed as a victim our friend Aldo Moro. Let us see that man's life is really respected, that problems are solved in a democratic manner, proceeding from the peoples' interests in being free and living without any worries and in insuring their progress and well-being. More than anything, man has the right to life and peace. And under conditions under which man's life and peace, his right to actively participate in resolving problems, are respected, all problems concerning mankind can be solved in a democratic manner.

Socialist Romania acts in this direction; it is in this manner that we want to strengthen cooperation with Italy, with all the European peoples, so that new steps can be achieved at the Madrid meeting this fall in the direction of security, cooperation and peace in Europe. We believe that the results of the Madrid conference can be of great importance for the overall policy of detente and international cooperation.

We want to expand relations and cooperation with you, with the Italian people even more. We want relations of cooperation to develop between Romanian towns and the town of Bari, we want increasingly broader relations and exchanges in all fields, including between students and youth, between Romanian universities and the University of Bari. Life has demonstrated that within the framework of such contacts and exchanges people become better acquainted, they understand that there are many more things that unite them than things that make them different and that more than anything in the world, peoples--irrespective of social system, continent or area in which they live--are inspired by the desire to live in peace, freedom and to be completely independent.

We proceed always from the fact that, under any circumstances, respect for national independence, for the peoples' right to free and sovereign development is one of the basic requirements of cooperation and peace and of the policy of detente. To be able to coexist, one must certainly make concessions on both sides. People and nations must learn to live in peace and cooperation. Concessions, however, must not lead to the sacrifice of national independence. No one can be asked to give up freedom and national independence. Therefore, we must do all we can so that relations will be based on respect for the peoples' independence and for man's right to be free and live in peace.

With these thoughts, once again I want to express thanks for the decisions made by the Municipal Council to make me honorary citizen of the town of Bari. I want to express thanks to you, who have come to Romania on this occasion, and to ask you again to convey best wishes for success, well-being and happinesss to the Municipal Council and to all Bari residents. I want to extend best wishes to all friendly Italian people. I wish for positive relations of cooperation between Romania and Italy, between our peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR

AU141623 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Olga Lucilla Carmona, who presented her credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to our country.

Presenting her credentials, the Venezuelan ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly message from Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, and wishes for success in his high position as president of Romania, and for progress and well-being to the Romanian people.

In her speech, the ambassador reviewed Romanian-Venezuelan relations, which are developing on the basis of mutual respect and of the principles of international cooperation, and stated that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's state visit to several Latin American countries, including Venezuela, constituted a noteworthy event which contributed to deepening our diplomatic relations and to a better understanding between the two peoples. After emphasizing Venezuela's main foreign policy lines, the speaker stressed that Venezuela desires once again to express its gratitude for the Romanian state's and government's contribution to consolidating peace, to international trust and security.

Receiving the ambassador's credentials, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, expressed thanks for the message conveyed and in his turn conveyed to the president of the Republic of Venezuela friendly greetings and best wishes for personal well-being, and for prosperity and progress to the friendly Venezuelan people.

In his reply speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized Romania's efforts to promote a broad international cooperation, and recalled the ascending evolution of Romanian-Venezuelan relations. He stated that a decisive role in expanding these relations was played by summit understandings reached on the occasion of his visit to Venezuela. The speaker stressed that broad and as yet untapped possibilities exist for developing the two countries' relations even more extensively. He expressed his conviction that, through joint efforts, new projects and programs can be implemented, especially in the area of commercial exchanges and production sharing and in other areas of common interest.

Referring to the international situation, the Romanian head of state said that the current international circumstances are very grave; the accentuation of tension in the world is jeopardizing the cause of detente, peace and national independence of the peoples. Hence, we believe that it is urgently necessary to strengthen the cooperation between all the states, and their international collaboration, with a view to halting the exacerbation of international tension and resuming and continuing the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, and of independent development of all the nations.

After the accreditation ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with the Venezuelan ambassador, Olga Lucilla Carmona.

HUNGARIAN CONSULATE OPENS IN CLUJ-NAPOCA 11 APRIL

AU112007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/4/1980--A general consulate of the Hungarian People's Republic was officially opened in Cluj-Napoca on April 11. Present were Stefan Mocuta, chairman of the Cluj County People's Council, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the local party and state bodies.

BRIEFS

IRAQI EMBASSY RECEPTION--Marking the 33rd foundation anniversary of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, the embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest gave a reception today. The guests included Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs and other officials. Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU]

WESTERN RESPONSE TO CARTER REQUEST ON SANCTIONS REPORTED

AU141755 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Carter's ultimatum-like request to the allies in West Europe to join the American economic and political sanctions against Iran in the shortest time has caused confusion among the official representatives of these countries, news agencies report. There has been no official reply to Carter's ultimatum in London yet, but it is expected that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will today announce in Parliament the British position on Washington's sharp demands.

Assessing that the relations between Washington and West Europe are in a crisis and that it is a grave moment for the Western alliance, London's THE TIMES believes that President Carter set the problem of Iran above that of Afghanistan, but he should have done it the other way round, for Afghanistan is the proper test of the readiness of the Western alliance to work jointly. British commentators point out that the Western countries have special obligations to help their ally, but this obligation arises from friendly relations and not from membership in the alliance.

BERLINGUER BEIJING VISIT MARKS NORMALIZATION BETWEEN PCI, CCP

AU141757 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Aleksandar Novacic, TANJUG correspondent, report from Beijing]

[Text] We have said that the attention of the world is drawn to the arrival of Enrico Berlinguer, Italian Communist Party [PCI] secretary general, on a visit to the PRC. Berlinguer has arrived in Beijing. This visit marks a full normalization of relations between the two communist parties. Aleksandar Novacic, TANJUG correspondent in Beijing, reports:

The normalization has occurred after a break of almost 20 years, during which the Chinese party has travelled a long and difficult road. Now it is beginning to build new bridges linking it with the international workers and communist movement. The arrival of Berlinguer therefore exceeds the limits of bilateral party links and relations. It is stressed in Chinese circles that cooperation with Italian communists is possible and necessary despite the existence of certain differences. The Chinese party leadership wants cooperation and relations accompanied by respect for the different positions on some questions, which frequently are important ones.

It is understood that the basis for the establishment of contacts between the Chinese and Italian communists is the adherence to the principles of full equality of partners, independence, and mutual respect. The arrival of Berlinguer has caused great interest in Beijing. The Chinese devoted several articles to the Italian communists today and (?presented) to its readers the (?basic) principles on which they build their relations with other communist and workers parties in the world.

TRANSITIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH EEC

LD142200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Brussels, April 14, TANJUG--The Yugoslav and EC delegation heads, Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milica Ziberna and EC Commission Director for International Relations Sir Roy Denman, after one-day negotiations initialled here in Brussels this evening the texts of the transitional agreement on trade and financial cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC.

Under the transitional agreements, the trade regimen and the financial protocol defined under the new agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC will go into effect on July 1. The other provision of the new Yugoslavia-EC agreement on economic cooperation, signed in Belgrade April 2, will go into effect on the agreement's ratification by the Assembly of Yugoslavia and the national parliaments of the EC member-countries.

Under the transitional agreements, it has been announced, the work of the mixed Yugoslav-EC commission, formed in 1973 and charged with supervising trade and financial cooperation, is also extended. The mixed commission will have also other broader tasks in preparing the activity of the future mixed Yugoslavia-EC council envisaged under the new agreement on economic cooperation.

HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES TRADE COOPERATION IN BELGRADE

LD142218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1705 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 14 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav-Hungarian Committee for Economic Cooperation asserted here today that the volume of trade between the two countries should go over 4.02 million dollars in the next five-year plan. So optimistic estimates of their future economic cooperation are based, above all, on an essential decrease last year in Yugoslavia's trade deficit with Hungary. It made impossible a further promotion of the two countries' economic cooperation.

Judging from plans and initial results, Yugoslav-Hungarian trade will be brought in balance this year.

The two sides agreed to devote special attention to the development of long-term forms of cooperation in the next period, above all to industrial cooperation which accounted for about 20 percent in the overall volume of trade last year. Agricultural cooperation has been developing well, but could expand into the fields of cattle-raising and food-processing industry, it was asserted at the session. In these fields, special attention should be devoted to joint appearances on third markets.

Dkonic, Hungarian Minister Meet

LD142220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav vice premier Branislav Dkonic and Hungarian Minister of Finance Lajos Fuluvegi today assessed as favorable prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries in the next five-year period. Yugoslav-Hungarian economic cooperation in the next five-year period has been discussed by the Yugoslav-Hungarian economic committee.

Dkonic and Fuluvegi particularly underlined the significance of industrial cooperation, joint activities on third markets and cooperation in tourism and transport. Dkonic and Fuluvegi reiterated the two countries' readiness further to intensify economic cooperation between their border regions.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES BRITISH AIR FORCE DELEGATION

LD141304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, received a British RAF delegation, led by Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael J. Beetham, chief of air staff of the RAF, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today.

The delegation has arrived on an official and friendly visit to our armed forces' air force and air defense. The talks between General Ljubicic and the guests from Great Britain, which were also attended by Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. During their stay in our country, Air Chief Marshal Beetham and the members of the delegation will visit some units and institutions of the air force and air defense.

ITALIAN TRADE UNION LEADERS CONCLUDE VISIT TO BELGRADE

AU110611 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] Pierre Carniti, secretary general of the Italian Confederation of Workers Unions, and Emilio Gabaglio, in charge of international relations in this trade union organization, have left Belgrade where they met with Mika Spiljak, president of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions Council. The delegations expressed their satisfaction with the successful preparations for the world trade union conference on development which will be held in Belgrade from 22-25 April. The leaders of the Italian Confederation of Workers Unions expressed the feelings of deep friendship and solidarity of the Italian workers with our peoples and workers at the time of President Tito's illness.

YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD142258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Beijing--A delegation of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, led by Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Federal Conference of the federation, arrived in Beijing today. The delegation will stay in China for a few days and have talks on the promotion of cooperation with representatives of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

CROATIAN LEADERS MARK GOVERNMENT'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

LD142110 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Excerpts] The 35th anniversary of the formation of the first people's government of Croatia in democratic federal Yugoslavia was marked today with a formal session of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council with Mika Spiljak, president of Croatia's Executive Council for many years, in the chair. The expanded session at the town hall in Zagreb was attended, in addition to numerous guests, by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, first president of the people's government of Croatia, Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic and Dr Dusan Dragosavac. After the national anthem was played and tribute paid by a minute's silence to the deceased members of the first people's government, Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, spoke on the anniversary of that historical event which had taken place at the Split town hall, as well as on the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the past 30 years. Here is a report by Branka Jelic:

There they were, red carnations in their buttonholes, members of the Presidium of ZAVNOH [regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia] and of the first Croatian government; AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia]; councillors from our republic; representatives of sociopolitical organizations of Croatia; a delegation of the Federal Executive Council; presidents of executive councils of the republics and provinces; delegations from Zagreb, Sibenik and Split, where 25 days before the war ended on 14 April 1945 at the session of the ZAVNOH Presidium, the people's government of Croatia with President Dr Vladimir Bakaric was founded as a result of the struggle and the wish of our peoples for freedom.

Then, as today, this expression of all our aspirations is oriented toward Tito's historical greatness, which is forever embedded in the indestructible structure of socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia, as the participants in the expanded formal session say in their letter to President of the Republic Tito. The letter was read by Dr Stipe Suvar:

[Begin Suvar recording] Dear Comrade Tito: Never in their history have our peoples lived longer in peace and freedom than in the period since the victory of our socialist revolution under your leadership and along with your indelible contribution as a worker, revolutionary and statesman.

The Croatian people are today linked in brotherhood with the Serbian people and with the nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and with all our nations and nationalities in the SFRY, it is master in its own house and freely develops its national culture and nurtures the freedom-loving traditions of the past generations, enjoys the fruits of its creative work and experiences all-round progress. Your merits and the merits of the LCY for freedom, equality, brotherhood and prosperity of our nations and nationalities are invaluable.

At the moment when we are preoccupied with future development, directions and plans, we go back in our thoughts once again, and again and again, to a glorious period without which--we are aware of it--this present period would not exist. We remember hundreds of thousands of the best sons of our peoples, fighters for the rights of the working class and for the freedom of peoples, all those who saturated every inch of our soil with their sweat, tears and blood.

Today in our society it is the generations born in the free socialist community which numerically prevail. Whether they are already in the full swing of their creative strength or whether they are still learning and preparing themselves for work and social responsibilities to come, members of these generations pledge to you that they will never let go of the freedom fought for with so many sacrifices, that brotherhood and unity will remain the foundation on which they will continue to build the common and equitable Yugoslav socialist community, a community which, under your leadership, has acquired an honorable place in the world community and in the struggle for a more just and humane world. [end recording]

Everything which we have done and are doing under Tito's leadership and which we will do in implementing his vision of our future represents the firmest foundation which only a genuine creative revolution of our peoples and nations, thirsting for freedom, peace and progress, and bold fighters for freedom could have developed, Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council, said at the formal session of the council. Speaking about the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the past 35 years, Flekovic recalled that the formation of the people's government of Croatia was an expression of a deliberate process of building people's power in the course of the national liberation struggle of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Socialist Republic of Croatia ends the present medium-term period from 1976-80 with a national income of about 2,650 dollars per capita. The self-managing potential is mastering broader and broader areas of activity and provides the fundamental feature to the socialist identity of our republic.

[Begin Flekovic recording] At this point in time the problems are concentrated at the creating of conditions for a normal growth in production, combatting illiquidity, increasing the efficiency of the monetary, credit and banking system, resolving the problem of losses and the completion of the most rational investment projects. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS FEDERATION HOLDS ASSEMBLY IN PRISTINA

Beginning of Assembly

LD120224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Pristina--The 16th Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia started work in Pristina today by sending Comrade Tito a greetings telegram with most sincere wishes for his recovery. The participants in this gathering, delegates from all our republics and provinces, told Comrade Tito that, following his road, they will in the future as in the past direct all their creative energies toward strengthening our socialist self-managing and nonalined community of equal nations and nationalities.

The assembly was attended by Dobroslav Culafic, Batric Jovanovic, Islaim Bajra, Jan Sirka and Radisav Mancic, as well as by Mihailo Zvicer, Petar Kostic, Agim Zatrici and other sociopolitical, public and cultural workers of the province and Pristina.

Aslan Fazlija, member of the Kosovo League of Communists provincial Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Pristina League of Communists municipal Central Committee, greeted the participants in the assembly at the beginning of its 2-day work on behalf of the sociopolitical organizations of the province and of the host town. He stressed that the political situation in the province was favorable which was the result of the overall development, the unity of the Kosovo League of Communists and its constant activity in the consistent implementation of the LCY's policy and Tito's messages, and of the awareness of the working people, citizens and all the national and nationalities and their trust in the policy of the LCY and in Tito's achievement.

A visible contribution to this overall situation, Fazlija added, has been made both by the information media and by journalists as sociopolitical subjects. The examples of incomplete, sensationalist and irresponsible writing and reporting of Kosovo's social reality, which existed at one time, cannot lessen the total contribution which information media and journalists have made to the favorable situation in Kosovo.

In his introductory report, Milutin Milenkovic, president of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia, recalled the exceptionally significant events which had taken place in recent years or were taking place today and stressed that all these events proved that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito and the LCY had chosen the right course in their international activity and internal development, the course of strict independence in the nonaligned concept and the socialist self-managing sociopolitical system. Together with all the other parts of the Socialist Alliance, to which the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia belongs, we feel not only satisfaction and pleasure at our country's position and activity, but also that we are under an obligation to coordinate--with growing seriousness and responsibility--our own plans and results, our hopes and possibilities and tributes and criticisms, Milenkovic stressed.

We are convinced that on Tito's road, which is not only an inspiration from our unblemished past, but also mobilizes us for our secure future, gathered together in the form of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia within the Socialist Alliance and inspired by the program goals of the LCY, we possess both the energy and the means to go on contributing with more and more success to the undeniable strength and exceptional prestige of our common land, once a small country between the world and today a torch of freedom between the armed blocs.

Saban Hiseni, candidate for the office of president of the journalists' organization, spoke about the topical tasks of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia in the further development of socialist self-managing relations.

After noting that the information media of our country were active in the conditions of a broadly based socialist self-managing society, which at the same time represented a multinational community, Hiseni expressed the conviction that the everyday circulation of information and the more even coverage of all the parts of our country in our public organs would not only contribute to a greater degree of their knowledge of one another, but would also be a powerful influence toward the strengthening of the cohesion of socialist Yugoslavia as the only true guarantor and guardian of individual national characteristics.

Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee and of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, spoke during the morning plenary session of the Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia.

During the morning, delegates also listened to Mirko Mironski's explanation of the new statute of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia.

The morning work of the Assembly was concluded with the ceremony of presentation of the Mosa Pijade awards for life work as journalists to Sandor Bogdanfi, journalist, publicist and translator for NOVI SAD, Radomir Vujovic, editor of BORBA, and Semsi Mehmeti, editor of the Pristina paper RILINDJA.

The 16th Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia will continue work in the afternoon in four areas: ideopolitical and ethical questions and forms of activity of journalist organizations; international links and cooperation; living and working conditions and professional questions of journalists; and statutory legal questions.

Culafic Speech

LD120849 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Pristina--Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, also spoke today at the Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia which is being held in Pristina. Pointing out the actions waged in our society for the further development of the information system on the foundations of socialist self-management, Culafic said that regardless of existing difficulties and weaknesses, one could say that the process of the development of self-managing relations in the information system was proceeding successfully, that our journalism was good, that the press, [illegible] and television had developed very well as regards cadres and technology, that they are among the most open ones in the world, and that, seen as a whole, they provide objective information on all essential issues of our country's life and on international relations.

Culafic went on to speak about the complex and major tasks which we face this year. He stressed that the implementation of the economic stabilization policy was the main issue of our entire ideological, political and, in the broadest sense, of social involvement. Therefore, this is also the main issue of our entire propaganda and informative work and activity this year, and probably not only this year.

Recalling that what was involved were not merely economic problems but also sociopolitical aspects of the struggle for stabilization and that all the stabilization measures, including also those which contain elements of administrative intervention, did not mean and must not mean any kind of restriction of the self-managing initiative which manifested the lasting interests of the working class, Culafic said:

What is expected from the press, radio and television is an even greater contribution to the parting of ways with concepts which separate efforts for economic stabilization from the further development of self-managing relations or even pit them against each other.

The struggle for stabilization, as understood by the League of Communists, opens up no room of any kind for the affirmation of concepts and of the practice of any kind of lapses into etatist and technocratic consciousness. On the contrary, measures and activities aimed at the stabilization of economic conditions of the economic activity in every basic organization of associated labor and in society as a whole unfold the broadest possible opportunities for self-managing initiative and for the affirmation of the role of the working man.

Dealing with international relations which are very complex and grave, Dobroslav Culafic said, among other things: In international relations the policy waged from the position of strength is intensifying. Military interventions and various forms of interference in the internal affairs of others are becoming increasingly frequent. The military factor is increasingly present in the policy of bloc rivalry and in the struggle for the sphere of interest and influence. The arms race continues along an ascending spiral because great powers are trying to change, each one for its own benefit, the balance of military power. Not only has a halt and limiting in detente taken place, but its achievements too are seriously threatened. International tension has increased, not merely in the political and military sphere but also in other spheres of international relations--in the economy, science, culture, sports--and the basic exponent of the policy of exacerbation of tension of the international situation in the bloc policy.

International events in the entire past decade have clearly confirmed that the process of detente has been brought about by the objective needs of our time and that it is in the vital interests of all peoples of the world. We believe that this is still so and that there is no positive historical alternative to detente. However, Comrade Tito, our country and other nonaligned countries have been warning that detente cannot become a lasting and stable process while it is restricted to an understanding between blocs or the greatest and strongest powers, while it is restricted to a certain area of the world and to certain issues of international relations. This is the kind of detente which is going through a crisis today because interbloc relations, relations between the greatest powers, are in a crisis. We have advocated and will continue to advocate that relaxation of international tension be revived, stabilized and yield fruits of equitable cooperation, understanding and trust among all peoples; that is, that it should embrace all areas of the world and all spheres of international relations, that it should become, as Comrade Tito said at the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, "a universal world process."

Culafic devoted a part of his speech to the role of our press, as an important creative component of the system, a powerful weapon of truth and of the struggle for progress. He stressed that the press should be the fighter for man's freedom, for socialist self-management and for nonalinement as the fundamental and lasting values of our course. Culafic noted that there were various excesses and deviations in individual papers, periodicals, broadcasts and programs but he said that it was essential that these problems, or rather phenomena, be grasped, that they be discussed openly and in a responsible manner, and that they be eliminated by the journalists' collectives themselves.

We speak openly about all our problems and weaknesses. We don't hide anything. This is nothing new. This is one of the essential characteristic and achievement of our development. Even during the difficult conditions of the comformist attacks on our country, we have passed all those slanders and attacks in their original form onto our peoples. Today too, everything that happens or that is written about us and our peoples, we should report on it and report very openly even when we do not agree with that kind of writing. It is in this that our advantage and our strength lies because truth always wins in the end.

This is also the way in which we look at some of the criticisms of our press made by certain circles abroad. I want to say that that criticism is not identical with our criticism, because we think that our press basically expresses very accurately the course and policy of our society and that the rest are individual omissions about which we talk in concrete terms. We, therefore, believe that at times, through the criticism of our press, our system is in fact objectively being criticized. Our attitude to all these criticisms will not be that of our starting a quarrel. But, it is our duty to say what they mean and which is the real meaning of the attacks on our press by certain circles abroad.

The LCY and the SFRY have their own autonomous attitudes to and views of all issues of world politics and of international relations. These attitudes proceed from nonbloc positions and, as a rule, are fundamentally different from bloc attitudes and concepts of those same issues. One of the tasks of our public word is to pass on and interpret authentically our attitudes to our public and to the world public and to fight for their affirmation. What is of the greatest significance in the dissemination of information, in the analysis and assessment of every international event is that our information media have their, that is our, autonomous approach, free from foreign terminology and typology, and particularly free from all ideological influences and criteria which are not peculiar to the independent and nonalined international position of the LCY and of socialist Yugoslavia, and thus also not to its information media either, Dobroslav Culafic said in his speech to the participants of the Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia today.

[illegible]nclusion of Assembly

LD121408 Belgrade TANJUG Dome[illegible] Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Pristina--The 16th Assembly of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia has completed its work. The 2-day discussion of the journalists' organization's topical tasks and of those of Yugoslav journalism were summed up in the conclusion that the public information media and workers in our press, radio and television will carry out most fruitfully their responsible role in the struggle for stabilization, the successful functioning of the system of socialist self-management, the development of brotherhood, unity and community and the strengthening of our country's independence and nonaligned policy by means of consistent involvement in the line of the LCY and of Comrade Tito.

The Assembly adopted the new statute of the Federation of Journalists of Yugoslavia and confirmed the composition of the Presidium. Republican and provincial organizations have three members each in this collective organ. Saban Hiseni, director of Radio Pristina was elected by the Presidium first president with a 1-year mandate.

Saban Hiseni was born in Pec in 1943. He is an accomplished journalist and outstanding sociopolitical worker. He is a member of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Central Committee and chairman of the SAWP Provincial Conference Commission for International Cooperation.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

LD111846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] Pristina--Delegates from all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today adopted the guidelines for the preparation of the social plan and agreement on the bases of the development plan for this province for the period from 1981-85. This document--which has been fully supported in the broad public debate conducted over the last 3 months--sets out the basic orientation of Kosovo's development policy in the next medium-term period.

It will be based on the current production potential of the province's natural resources, and the guidelines and socioeconomic development policy of the country as a whole. Kosovo's economic growth in the next medium-term period, as Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Executive Council of the Province of Kosovo, stated at the joint session of all the assembly chambers, will be based on industry as the leading sector. Attention will also be paid to speeding up agricultureal production and to other sectors. The guidelines provide for an increase in the annual growth rate of the social product in Kosovo from 9.5 percent to 10.5 percent, which will be considerably higher than the Yugoslav average. Industrial production should grow from 12 to 14 percent; agricultural production by about 4 percent; and traffic, the construction industry, trade and handicrafts by up to 10 percent annually. This, according to Riza Sapundzija, is the minimum level which will insure the resolution of this province's socioeconomic and social problems. It also means that the province will contribute 33 percent of Yugoslavia's economic average in 1985.

Kosovo planners emphasize in particular the need for a more resolute turn in the structure of the economy and for an increase in processing capacity, which will create more jobs. In adopting the guidelines for the preparation of the province's social plan, the Kosovo Assembly delegates concluded that there was a need to approach the adoption of specific plans and agreements as soon as possible in the municipalities, work collectives and all other self-management organizations and institutions.

Several legal projects and other matters were analyzed at separate sessions of the chambers. Delegates in the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Chamber of Municipalities considered the question of housing construction, noting that 26,800 apartments have been built--6,305 collectively--and that the basis for more rational housing construction in the current medium-term plan has been created. The lack of municipal urban plans was noted, as were the lack of proper preparation of sites, unresolved relations between factors of urban planning and expert services in the self-management interest communities for houseing and communal activity, and other problems which hinder the early completion of homes. The delegates adopted an action program that should contribute to the elimination of these shortcomings and expedite overall socioeconomic relations in housing policy.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH PRC--Belgrade--Yugoslavia and the PRC will continue promoting cooperation in the sphere of the transfer of technology, patents and the development of inventions. Also agreed on are the foundations for further cooperation in the sphere of protecting the industrial ownership rights and the transfer of technology. This cooperation, agreed on during the visit by a Yugoslav delegation for questions concerning patents to the PRC, will in future also proceed in the area of international relations in the form of preliminary consultations and as the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD]

ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER--Belgrade, Apr 7--The Yugoslav People's Army has recently been equipped with a newly-made M-80 armored personnel carrier being produced by the nation's military industry under the designs of domestic designers. The newly-made armored personnel carrier has the characteristics of a performance so far unknown in the world and ranks among the world's most up-to-date armored vehicles of this kind. Its specific characteristics are high mobility, maneuverability and firepower. This armored carrier is able to negotiate various grounds and obstacles, and to float in rivers and lakes as well. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 7 Apr 80 LD]